Inventions-1930

LEWIS HOWARD LATIMER, EDISON PIONEER

Mr. Latimer was born at Chelsea, Mass., September 4th, 1848. At ten years of age, after a few years of rudimentary education, Mr. Latimer seeming to sense the heavy load carried by his parents to support their family of four children, decided to subdue his thirst for knowledge as a school attendant and assist his father to the best of his ability, meanwhile devoting every spare opportunity, and utilizing every available source to acquire the education for which he yearned. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the Naval service of the Federal Government, serving as a "landsman" on the U. S. S. "Massasoit" from which he was honorably discharged in 1865, when he returned to Boston and secured employment as an office boy in the office of Messrs. Crosby and Gould, patent solicitors. In this office he became interested in draughting and gradually perfected himself to such a degree as to become their chief draughtsman, remaining with this firm for about eleven years. It was Mr. Latimer who executed the drawings and assisted in preparing the applications for the telephone patents of Alexander Graham Bell. In 1880 he entered the employ of Hiram S. Maxim, Electrician of the United States Electric Lighting Co., then located at Bridgeport. Connecticut. It was while in this employ that Mr. Latimer successfully produced a method of making carbon filaments for the Maxim electric incandescent lamp, which he patented. His keen perception of the possibilities of the electric light and kindred industries resulted in his being the author of several other inventions. He assisted in installing and placing in operation some of the first "Maxim" incandescent electric light plants in New York City, Philadelphia and Canada for the United States Electric Light Company, and supervised the production of the carbon filaments employed there-in, such as the Equitable Building, Fiske & Hatch, Caswell & Massey's and the Union League Club of New York City, as well as the offices of Philadelphia "Ledger" in Philadelphia. In the autumn of 1881 Mr. Latimer was sent to London, England, to establish an incandescent lamp department for the Maxim-Weston Electric Light Company. In 1882-3 he was employed by the Olmstead Electric Lighting Company of Brooklyn, New York, and then by the Acme Electric Light Company of New York City. In 1884 he became associated with the Engineering Department of the Edison Electric Light Company at 65 Fifth Avenue, New York City, but in 1890 was transferred to the Legal Department where he remained until the formation of the Board of Patent Control in 1896 by the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies, becoming its chief draughtsman, a position he held until the abolition of this Board in 1911, when he became associated with Edwin W. Hammer, Patent Solicitor, and Engineer of New York City, and later with the firm of Hammer and Schwarz. Mr. Latimer's activities were brought to an unfortunate conclusion in the early part of 1924 by infirmities that finally caused his demise.

He was of the colored race, the only one in our organization and was one of those to respond to the initial call that led to the formation of the Edison Pioneers, January 24th, 1918.

Broad-mindedness, versatility in the accomplishment of things intellectual and cultural, a linguist, a devoted husband and father, all were characteristic of him, and his genial presence will be missed from our gatherings.

Mr. Latimer was a member of George Huntsman Post, G. A. R., of Flushing, Long Island, and for several years the adjutant of that organization. The funeral services at his late home in Flushing, his casket covered with the flag he loved, was attended by many of his former comrades in arms, and his remains sent to Fall River, Mass., where at his request they were cremated and placed in the same grave with those of his beloved wife.

He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Margaret Hawley, of Bridgeport, Conn., and two daughters, Mrs. Gerald Norman and Miss Louise R. Latimer, of Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

Mr. Latimer was a full member, and an esteemed one, of the Edison Pioneers.

40 West 40 Street,
New York City.

Invents Machine To Send Messages Over Telephone

New Arrangement To Revolutionize Office Routine Has Been Patented

Harrisburg, Pa.—Benjamin F. Thornton of this city has invented a machine that can be attached to any telephone that will not only take messages, but will also send them. The machine was patented during April. Mr. Thornton is now engaged in making his first model, which will be demonstrated to the officials of the American Telephone Company.

The machine has a disk that can be set to receive all messages that may come over the phone during the absence of the subscriber. It also is so wired that it will automatically send messages. It has a clock arrangement that will even record the time of all messages. Those who have studied the invention claim it will revolutionize certain office routine.

Mr. Thornton was born in Virginia, but has been living here for several months.

Safety Window Patented By Negro Inventor

Gerald Thomas, 236 West 121st street, has received a patent from the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., on his invention, a Safety Window which will obviate the necessity of window washers at the present time getting outside the window to wash outside panes.

By installation of his patented window, Mr. Thomas says all windows can be made reversible. The window will not be unsightly. The only thing necessary in the installation of the new window will be a sliding flange which will be attached to both sides of the window frame and which is not seen unless one wishes to reverse the window pane.

Through the financial assistance of Dr. Godfrey Nurse, prominent physician, Mr. Thomas was able to work over and perfect the invention which has just been patent

Pickens Says:-

Wings and Flight

(For the Associated Negro Press.)

AT LAST the secret of the soaring bird's flight is discovered and absolutely demonstrated by an American Negro—J. H. Montgomery of Los Angeles. It is not only the most revolutionary possibility in aviation, but one of the basic discoveries of all the history of science.

For the whole life of the human race it has been the despair of the observer and of the mathematician to find out just how the birds do it, especially the "soaring type" which, on silent, steady wing, sails into the teeth of the wind at a tremendous speed. It looked more understandable in the case of the "flopping type" and the "semi-flopping type"—those that flap their wings as they fly and those that give a little flap or two now and then as they fly along.

But how could the eagle and the other vultures of the "soaring" type get high into the air, turn their majestic heads into the wind and sail forward wtihout even a visible motion of the wings? And how could the birds who travel half around the world on a single flight, or across the ocean, sleep on the wing and still keep flying? For, on such long journeys, sleep they must.

These have been the questions of the ages now fully demonstrated by J. H. Montgomery, both by a dead and mounted eagle with the wings expanded and also by a thirteen-pound piece of wood carved into the image of a bird with expanded wings and feather lines. And both of these dead things fly, the one made by nature and the other made by Montgomery, and they fly AGAINST THE WIND.

Seeing is believing. Go to the ninth floor of the Quinby office building, in the heart of Los Angeles, and by artificial wind-producers, such as those used in the moving picture "storms," Montgomery will create a thirty-five-mile gale, and his stuffed eagle or his piece of carved wood, whichever he sets on the track, will take off and move right into the teeth of the wind.

Before we survey the marvelous possibilities of this discovery and invention, let me try to give an idea of the science of this marvelous deed of natural adaptation and of human inteiligence. We have always noticed that each feather of such a bird's wings is made up of little feather-strands, and that the forward strands are only about one-third as long as those that point backwards. Well, when the eagle spreads his wings, with the wind beating into his face, this arrangement of feather-strands (short ones forward and long ones backward) gets into rapid motion, creating thousands, perhaps millions, of vortices of air-currents—little cyclones. The forward strands create the negative and the backward (long) strands create the positive currents, and the force of these cyclonets is so directed as to drive the bird forward; the harder and faster the wind blows into his face, the more rapidly he is impelled forward.

This secret, held for a billion years in the arcana of nature, has now, for the first time, been discovered and deciphered by the brain of one man, and he is an American Negro of only average education, but of genius.

See, now: the more furious the

wind against him, the greater the speed and the greater the lifting power of the bird's wing. A marvelous adaptation of nature.

We have all noticed that the front edges of the wings of the great monoplanes are made thick and rounded off and that they taper to a thin edge toward the back. We have wondered why the front edges were not made thin to "cleave the air." Experience had shown that a thin edge at the front decreased the lifting power, or made flying practically impossible. Montgomery's analysis explains that: because the thin edge creates no upward-pulling vacuum just back of it and on top of the wing.

And how did Montgomery happen to do this? Not with any commercial idea, or with any idea of artificial aviation; but as a lover of nature and full of the curiosity about the secrets of the great birds. He stayed for five years on the American desert, watching the great eagles and other soaring birds of every type.

Many an aviator has noticed such a bird flying slowly beside him, going in the same direction as his plane, when the plane was traveling, say, 100 miles per hour, and, to the aviator's despair, he has often noticed this bird suddenly shoot on ahead, leaving the plane behind, and without ever flopping or moving a wing.

Montgomery noticed his desert birds, flying with steady wings against the wind. He took dead birds, set them up and experimented with them and discovered this great secret, that, if their wings are set right, even the dead birds could fly—and into the wind. His genius finally figured out the whole natural cause. The thing is not a contradiction of the laws of gravitation, as it must have seemed at first.

And now Montgomery can make a wooden bird, carving the feather figures and holes in the wings so as to create the cyclonets and vortices, and an aviator can take this wooden thing into the air, turn it loose into the teeth of a big wind, and it will fly forward, say, twenty miles before it sails down majestically and lands. No wonder that a corporation has bought the rights of this wing (Montgomery wisely taking 10 per cent on sales instead of a lump sum). And millionaires are buying the shares in the company. The inventor calls it he "Vortex Wing."

The applications are simple: the mechanics, with our wonderful machinery for making anything, are simple. Airplanes equipped with wings of this type will be helped instead of impeded by the strong winds against them. If the wind is strong enough, the motor could be shut off. Headed into a regular trade wind, one could fly on across the ocean, if his fuel ran out or his engine went dead. Instead of the strong west-to-east Atlantic Ocean winds making it practically impossible now to fly from Europe to America, the easiest crossing will become that from Europe to America.

When a machine gets into trouble in a strong blow it can find safety by simply heading into the wind. Gliders built with the Montgomery Wing will become real birds—the more wind, the better.

"Bird Speed" Mystery Is Discovered By Scientist

By WILLIAM PICKENS
(For the Associated Negro Press)

J. H. Montgomery's wonderful discovery and invention of "the vortex wing" in Los Angeles explains bird speed for the first time in the history of human science, by showing that when the wind blows against the soaring bird it pulls him along instead of pushing him back. When such a bird flies, therefore, even in "still" air, the resultant is like a wind against him, and the faster he flies the more he is helped by the vortices and the less is the burden of it on his wings and muscles. It is a perfect demonstration that nothing succeeds like fast flight's success.

Even as recently as in the March, 1930, Atlantic Monthly, George W. Gray, science writer, marveled at the seemingly inexplicable speed of a little swallow that flew from Antwerp to Compiege, 148 miles, at a speed of 134 miles an hour! And Gray said: "It is a profound mystery how this frail bird, which could hide in your pocket, can get such speed out of mere muscle power."

But this mystery of the ages is no longer a mystery—the brain of a Los Angeles Negro has explained it so clearly that almost a kindergartner can comprehend it. The bird does not get his speed out of "mere muscle power," but out of the multitude of air vortices, of little cyclones, which the natural arrangement of his feathers creates. This is being demonstrated by Montgomery every day now.

We pause to see how much publicity the great magazines and science writers are going to give this American Negros' achievement—which not only adds a definite item to the world's knowledge but also makes a revolutionary advance for adviation.

RACE MAN INVENTS UNIQUE MONOPLANE

Courier

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 29—A monoplane which has many, many wings which flop like a bird at the rate of 60 flops per minute was invented by Clement Irving Clark here recently. 5-31-30

The queer craft has a half-horsepower electric motor, a unique drive gearing, longitudinal shafts and eccentric combustion which drives the wings. In addition, there are many other intricate mecahnical secrets which the inventor refuses to divulge until after his first public flight. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Clark spent six years in perfecting the plane. The invention has already been patented and the inventor has been the recipient of offers from various sources.

Anxiety for Cleaners Credited for Woman's Window Washing Invention

Amsterdam News

Harlem Resident Perfects, Patents and Merchandises Device for Use in Hazardous Work—Washer Used Inside House

6-7-30

A friend of Mrs. Virginia Scharschmidt hurtled to his death from a building while he was cleaning the windows on the outside, high above the street.

Mrs. Scharschmidt has known fear for window washers perched like flies above busy avenues teeming with people.

That, she told The Amsterdam News at her home, 230 West 150th street, Sunday night, led to her inventing a safety device for cleaning the outside of windows from the inside of a building. The horror of a helpless body diving to doom was credited for the invention which eliminates all danger in window washing, and assumes the task of cleaning by a simple, but revolutionary, method.

Mrs. Scharschmidt received a patent for her invention last August through the efforts of her attorney, James S. Watson, 240 Broadway. Three years, she declared, were spent in perfecting the mechanism.

Demonstrates Invention.

Very obligingly, Mrs. Scharschmidt gave a demonstration of the safety window cleaner, as her invention is named, and the simplicity of it was at once apparent. It consists of a small metal square into which is inserted a mat which has been moistened with a solution of water and ammonia. To each side of this square is attached a six-foot strip of webbing, by which the entire device is operated from inside the house. The mats are removable and a dry cloth is inserted to give the window its final polish.

A dressmaker by trade, Mrs. Scharschmidt first conceived the necessity for such an invention while sewing in lofty apartments downtown among her wealthy clientele.

"Many of my patrons," she said, "lived on the upper floors of hotels and apartment houses. Often, while sewing, I would watch the men washing the outside windows, perched dangerously on the sill. It was the desire to do something for these men that started me to work and which resulted in my little invention."

Educated in City.

A native of Providence, R. I., Mrs. Scharschmidt received her education in the Brooklyn schools and has lived most of her life in New York. She is interested in art and evidences of this interest are to be seen in the murals which hang throughout her home.

With her patent secured, the manufacture and sale of the window cleaner on a large scale has just been started by Mrs. Scharschmidt, with the opening of an office at 1947 Broadway. Associated with her in the business is her husband, Clarence Scharschmidt.

Inventions-1930

Negro Engineer Revolutionizes Airplane Building; Studied Bird Life for Eighteen Years

Negro Press

Western Capitalists Form Company to Exploit the Great Invention

7-26-30

"Brains know no color line," said the Reverend Cadman of Brooklyn, New York, in a recent address, and an article published in the Los Angeles Times Sunday, July 6th, bears out the truth of this statement.

J. H. Montgomery, a member of the black race, graduate of the Colorado School of Mines, with the title of engineer, and popularly known throughout Los Angeles as "Jack," is credited with being the discoverer of the method of wing-building for airplanes that will revolutionize the construction of this craft.

New York, N.Y.

For eighteen years he has watched and studied the flight of the great vultures of the air, such as the eagle and buzzard. He has shot over 20,000 of them, and feels that he has solved the study of the wing construction; the secret of their motion of flight before and into heavy winds.

A recent tryout of a small practical model before 8,000 engineers, airplane builders and promoters resulted in the formation of a new company known as the Vortex Wing Company, which is to build a plane large enough to carry a pilot and test out the information gleaned by Montgomery, who has already spent $30,000 on his experiments, and study in America, South America and Alaska. His secret is protected by three patents, which contain 12,000 words, the longest ever filed in the patent office at Washington, D. C.

Montgomery's conviction that a rigid vulture-type wing made for aircraft would be superior to the present plane by tripling its lifting power, cutting motor horsepower in half, increasing the pay load 150 per cent, cutting landing speed 60 per cent, reducing takeoff distance 90 per cent, and reducing fuel consumption and dead weight, brought about the formation of the local company a year ago.

Jack Montgomery is married, lives in Los Angeles, and is well known. The success of his discovery places him among the list of succesful modern cientists and reflects great credit upon his race.

In discussing his discovery from a scientific standpoint, Mr. Montgomery said that the effect of any vacuum produced in front of an object is to pull the object forward, and accordingly the combined effect of the tiny vacuums in a forward thrust and the explanation of how such a winged body can create its own forward power within the wing itself.

Discovery By Ohio Youth Revolutionize Road Travel

Washington Herald 9-5-30

Boy Invents Railroad Gate That Will Prevent Crossing Accidents And Make It Impossible For Car To Be Struck By Train

An invention that will revolutionize road travel and prevent train accidents at crossings has been perfected by an Ohio youth and railroads all over the country are seeking to acquire information about the new discovery.

Eugene Arthur Barnes, of Liffin, Ohio, recently left Washington after spending a week here having his invention patented. Young Barnes has perfected a railroad gate that positively prevents accidents at road crossings. An automobile may smash itself up or crash into the gate, but it never reaches the train. The heaviest impact will not damage the gate.

Prevents Being Struck

In explaining his "gate" to a WORLD reporter this week Barnes said the gate remains closed and opens only at the approach of a car when a train is not coming. If a train is within a certain number of yards of the crossing the gate stays closed until the train passes.

The new gate will release the railroad of all responsibility of accidents and save companies thousands of dollars in accident suits as a driver will find it impossible to be struck by a train even if he disregards the gate as he will smash his own car and not hurt the gate or reach the train.

Cannot "Beat" Train

The practice of "beating a train to a crossing" will never take place where one of these gates are installed, said young Barnes. At night a signal light will be burning over the gate at all times. A car approaching will automatically open the gate if the road is clear. If not the path will be blocked.

Barnes was born in Tennessee and studied for the ministry. At times he preaches now, but all of his life he has been interested in mechanics. He moved to Ohio at an early age and has been working on a gate that will be controlled by traffic for several years. He showed letters from several of the big railroad companies inquiring about his invention. Barnes guarded the principles and mechanics of his discovery with the utmost secrecy.

"Dr." Robinson Estate Owes $10,000,000; Has Only $500

Negro Leader 9-13-30 Chicago

Information brought to light this week revealed that "Doc" Elbert R. Robinson, late inventor of a steel hardening process for railroad car wheels and a noiseless track crossing, left only $500 to satisfy liabilities estimated at $10,000,000. These facts were disclosed through records in the office of Mitchell C. Robin, clerk of the probate court.

It is even reported that the liabilities may extend to $75,000,000 after all claims against Robinson's estate are filed, so vast was his financial operations. The inventor, during the course of 20 years, filed suits totaling $1,200,000,000 against railway and steel corporations, charging infringement of his patents. Henry Ford was also hit in one of his suits, and the United States government was charged with operating his inventions.

The bulk of the liabilities incurred by "Doc" were through loans he obtained to finance his litigations. It is said that the face value of the notes he gave for loans was 500 times the amount received.

"Doc" Robinson died Christmas day, 1924, at 77 years of age, at his home, 520 E. 46th street. He began his career as a blacksmith. It was while working at this trade that he calimed he conceived his inventions.

Corporations which he sued for infringement included the Chicago Railway Co. and the American Car Foundry Co.

The late inventor was one of the city's most colorful figures. While he was unsuccessful in his suits, in that he never was able to win a major one, yet he managed to live luxuriously and owner several high powered automobiles.

His Invention Revolutionized Farming, But Arron Wiles Got Less Than $100 In Cash For I

By DONN BRYAN

PICKERING, Mo., Nov. 20—Recently it was discovered here that the first lister in the world not only was manufactured in Pickering, but was invented by a Pickering man. Arron Wiles, colored, a blacksmith's helper in 1893, who came here from Virginia, was the inventor.

Wiles, a traveling horseshoer, who did a little of everything with considerable skill, first appeared in Pickering in the winter of 1891. He was about 55 years old, tall and strong. But he was petient by nature. He made many friends.

One day when he was alone he beat out the first lister ever made, simply fastening two plowshares together and added a few intricate touches—he was always adding a few intricate touches, not intricate for him, but intricate for others—and when his employer had returned to the shop told him what he had done. The other scoffed at his idea but when it was put into actual use and its merits discovered the employer was ready to back his assistant to the finish.

Wiles was not paid for the invention, receiving—notwithstanding the manufacture of several hundred in the year of 1892—not more than $100 in cash, all in one payment. This was due to the fact that he neglected to apply for a patent. However, since he was uneducated, it isn't reasonable to believe that he thought of it. Thus the lister was stolen from him. There is today, though, ample evidence that Arron Wiles invented the lister. The ancient shed-like structure in which Wiles worked was only recently razed and the first lister in the world sold to an eastern museum.

Clevelander Claims 333 Miles on Gallon of Gas by Means of New Invention

CLEVELAND.—A maximum mileage of 333 miles on one gallon of gasoline through the use of the ozonizer, which may be installed on any make of car, is claimed by Jesse S. Dockett, 2173 E. 79th Street, the inventor.

The ozonizer can be placed in the auto, airplane, or on any internal combustion engine, also in heating or cooking stoves. The gas produced by the ozoning system is a cold dry gas produced by the rapid evaporation of gasoline (not the vapor). The cold dry gas enters the combustion chamber, where heat from the engine causes it to expand, producing increased energy.

The system was tested on the ... car, according to Mr. Dockett, and the 333 miles was made without sacrifice of power or performance of the engine.

Inventions—1932

D. C. INVENTOR GETS PATENT ON AUTO SEAT CAPE

Unique Garment Attracts Attention During Street Demonstrations

The U. S. Commissioner of Patents recently issued patent rights under serial No. 052246 to William [illegible] Hawkins, 1030 Euclid Street, Northwest, on an article that will no doubt be welcomed by rumble seat car owners.

The article, a garment known as the "Collegiate Rumble Cape," aside from being a unique and useful article worn with aviator's helmet and goggles, makes an attractive outfit for cold or windy weather.

On the first demonstration tour through the fashionable F Street district during the rush hour, the cape attracted so much attention that it caused a traffic tie-up. A second demonstration by Mr. Hawkins in the same district drew the attention of a daily newspaper photographer.

Third Invention

This is the third inventive attempt of Mr. Hawkins, but is the first patent he has secured. In the other two cases, the articles were covered by prior patents, one having been filed one month before his application.

The inventor, who is the husband of Mrs. C. D. Hawkins employee in the ladies' section of Reid's Store, has had several offers for the patent.

MICHIGAN SENDS MEXICANS HOME

Voluntary Exodus to Relieve State of Drain on Welfare Funds

BY DAVID J. WILKIE.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—(AP)—"Adios!"

It's the last word in what for many is a drama and for others but another adventure.

It is being heard at intervals in Detroit railway stations as, one after another, groups of Mexicans, men, women and children, ranging in age from a few months to the dignity of many years, start back to the land below the Rio Grande.

Their departure probably is the greatest mass repatriation movement in the history of Michigan.

Some 5,000 of these "repatriados," many of whom labored in Michigan's sugar beet fields, are being given free transportation back to the land of their fathers through the co-operation of the United States and the Mexican federal governments, the state of Michigan and local authorities of the communities in which they have resided.

1,100 Families Involved.

The plan for their return to Mexico was approved by Governor Wilber M. Brucker after representatives of the Ligo De Obreros Y Campesinos Mexicanos (League of Laborers and Peasants of Mexico) had brought to the attention of Mexican federal authorities and the governors of various Mexican states the plight of many of their fellow countrymen, out of work and in many cases dependent upon public welfare for support.

Approximately 1,100 families are involved, most of them from the Detroit district. Others live in or near Saginaw, Port Huron, Flint and Pontiac, or in the Michigan Thumb district.

Special trains are taking them to the Mexican border in groups of several hundred at a time. The cost of transportation is paid by the state of Michigan, with the co-operation of the communities relieved of the drain on their welfare funds. The United States immigration service looks after their problems en route, and the League of Laborers and Peasants sees to their safe conduct through Laredo to Mexican soil.

From the Mexican federal authorities and the governors of the various Mexican states assurance has been given that the "repatriados" will be welcomed and provided with land, shelter and necessary equipment if they have no means of support in Mexico.

Drama and Tragedy.

It is purely a voluntary exodus; many of those returning to the southland have been in Michigan a decade or more and leave behind friends and relatives who decline the offer of free transportation. To these who see their families broken up, the expedition is drama and tragedy.

Then there is the younger generation, to whom the undertaking presents something of a holiday adventure. With their mandolins and guitars they enliven the departure scene.

Yet another group are the children, most of whom do not understand the why or wherefore of the journey. Most of them were born in Michigan, and Mexico to them is only the locale of many stories and legends told them by their parents.

Many still possess modern luxuries, acquired in prosperous times, with which they refuse to part, and insist upon taking back with them radios, electric washing machines and other appliances.

What the undertaking means to the communities from which the groups are being assembled probably is best indicated in the case of one family of nine from the Detroit district. During the last three years they had received $1,600 from the welfare fund.

COLORED AMERICAN SPECIALIST TURNS OUT TWENTY INVENTIONS AND RATIONALIZATION PLANS

SOVIET GOVERNMENT ALONG WITH ITS OFFICIAL ORGAN, HIGHLY COMMEND ACCOMPLISHMENT

Paper Finds No Occasion to Say Negro—"American Specialist"

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 17.—By Loren Miller for ANP)—Because he has given his factory, the Kagonovich Ball Bearing Works of Moscow, twenty inventions and rationalization plans in the past year, Robert Robinson, American Negro specialist, has received special commendations and awards from the Soviet government. The Izvestia, organ of the government and one of the most widely circulated papers in the world, carries a laudatory article in its issue of October 16 describing Robinson's work with his picture.

Robinson's inventions have been made in the polishing department where he is employed. The factory is one of the industrial plants of the First Five Year Plan and will make more than 24,000,000 ball bearings per year when it is completely equipped and running.

Not only has Robinson been given distinction for his inventions and rationalization plans but because of the high quality of his work which ranks him as a shock-worker called by the Russians a "Udarnik."

The development of these shock workers is one of the phases of Socialist industry and competition. The best workers in each factory are singled out for special honors and distinction in Soviet plants much as is the soldier in the ordinary army. To win the coveted distinction of being a "Udarnik" is one of the greatest prides of the Soviet worker.

Robinson has the distinction of being a shock worker in what is regarded as one of the most important of Soviet industries. The Soviet Union is making a special drive in the field of automobiles and tractors and work in the automotive industry is stimulated by all possible means. For that reason, Robinson's work looms ever larger.

Inventions—1932

Gas Brake Inventor Calls For 'New Deal' In Racial Leadership; Hits 'White Collar' Class As 'Parasites' On Jobless Public

Race Should Give More Support To Inventors and Producers, Opinion.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN
Special Feature Writer

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—What the race needs to resolve to do in the New Year, says Arthur W. Reed, inventor of the Areed gas brake, which is now being manufactured by a an all-Negro staff of mechanics at 104 W. 145th street, is to give more support to inventors and industrialists of the group who have products that the world wants and will buy, so they can in turn give more high-grade employment to the race.

There are too many "white collar" leaders, thinks Mr. Reed, who sit back in swivel chairs and produce nothing, but who take from the poor, hard-working common man what little he does earn on the promise of giving him something that won't do him any good after he gets it, because he has no money with which to enjoy it.

What the Negro needs is more work—more manufacturing plants to employ the boys who are coming out of the industrial schools—more attention paid to men with programs, the successful promotion of which mean economic security for the race—and less socializing, card playing, bridge and whist parties, dances and countless other things that cost money but out of which we get nothing to show for our investment.

Mr. Reed might be termed a fanatic by some people, but to any one who will take the time and trouble to study him closely, they will find he is a very unusual man. He is so unusual that he spent nine years working on inventions which cost him $50,588 in research work alone—experiments, etc., to prove he was right. Then after he had spent all this money perfecting something he had dreamed would revolutionize the automobile industry and give thousands of Negroes jobs, he came out of his laboratory in Boston and organized a company with the modest capital of $50,000—purposely putting it low so his own people could finance it themselves. But what happened? He couldn't raise $5,000 among his own people to get his proposition started. He tramped the streets of Harlem for two years trying to raise capital for his company. Yet he saw Negroes in Harlem literally throwing away thousands of dollars each night. They couldn't say his invention was no good because white capitalists were begging him to sell out to them, offering him as high as $90,000 for his rights, and in addition offering him personally a soft job as "consulting engineer" at a fancy salary, but refusing to guarantee they would employ Negro workmen to manufacture his products. For that reason he refused to sell, confident his own people would finally wake up. But did they? They did not! He eventually found liberal whites who were willing to go in with him on a 50-50 basis, he doing the manufacturing with his Negro mechanics, and they doing the financing. After all Negroes didn't see his proposition.

That experience made Mr. Reed bitter against Negro leaders—against the preachers, who he charges are dominated by an inferiority complex that causes them to feel a Negro can't invent something that the world can use and then make and sell it. He says the preachers, particularly those born in the South, still believe that only a white man can make mechanical things that will sell and make fortunes. He charges that the preachers teach their people this, and as a result, when a Negro inventor comes along, he is laughed at instead of rushed to and helped. It isn't a question of the Negro not having the money, says Mr. Reed. They find plenty of money to dump into other things [illegible] don't mean them any good as that won't give them any [illegible] and that won't be of any benefit to the group as such.

Mr. Reed points out that it was the inventive genius of the Negro that gave us the riveting hammer, that gave the world the lubricating cup, that gave the world the lasting machine. But it was because we are a race that has been taught to look to the white man for inventions, that has been told a Negro can't do certain things of an industrial nature—that the inventors of these appliances that made millions of dollars were sold to the white man for practically a song, and the Negro is still begging for porter jobs. The fact that we as a race have $20,000,000 invested in church property, and not $50,000 invested in industry, shows how we think, says Mr. Reed. Think of the lasting machine alone, he says, that revolutionized the shoe industry—the product of a Negro's brain, and by right should have built up a few million dollar fortunes in the Negro race, but see what happened. If the inventor had brought his proposition to Negroes he would have been laughed at.

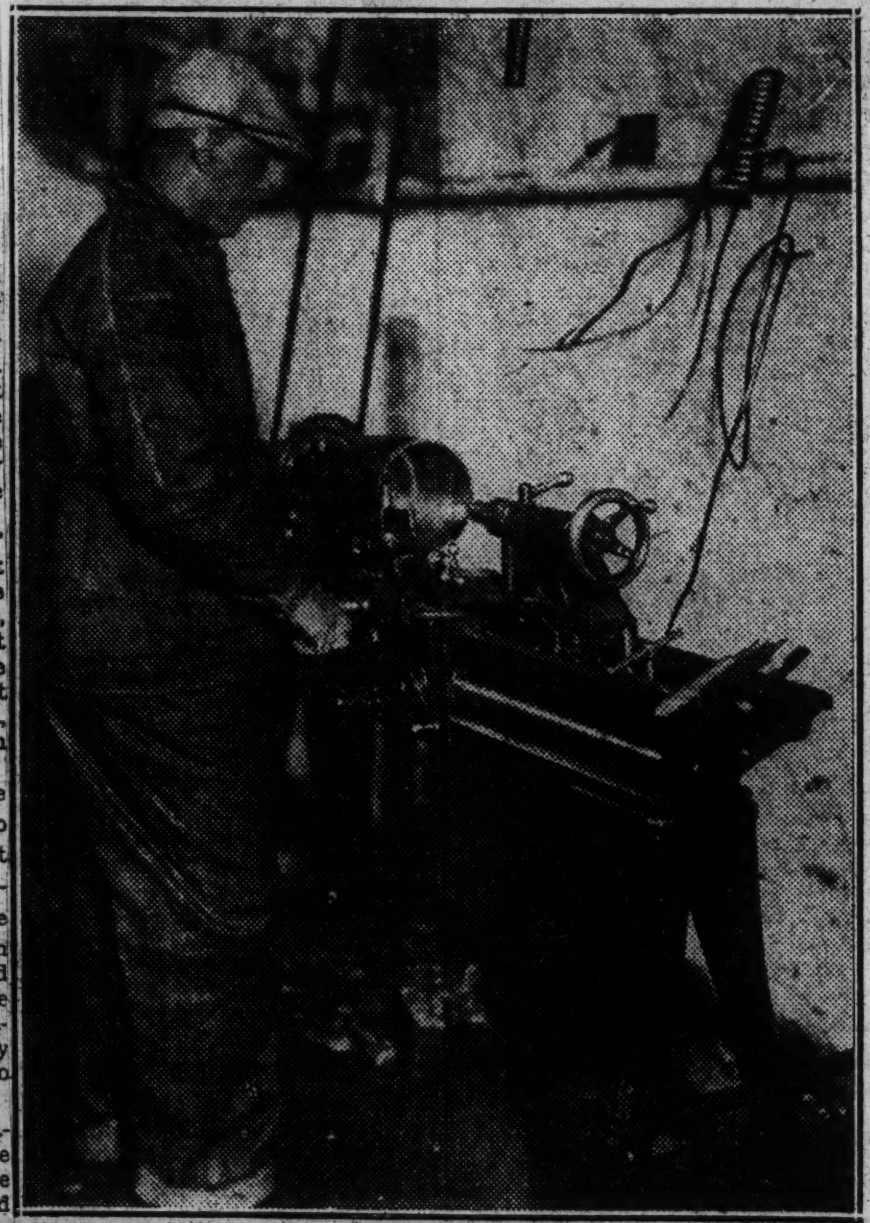
The big fortunes in America are made in industry, says Mr. Reed, and not in social service, the professions, or in the ministry or teaching. Ministers, doctors and lawyers are trained out of fortunes built up from industry. But the Negro goes at it just the other way around, Mr. Reed claims. The Negro thinks he can make his by becoming a doctor or a lawyer — by getting a "white collar" job. When he says those things Mr. Reed sneers. "Think of the hopelessness of it!" he exclaims.

Our present leaders are the race's worst enemies, believes Mr. Reed. He points out that of the $50,588 he spent in nine years testing his inventions, the men who contributed that money were laborers, all working men, and the money was contributed in $5 and $10 sums. The educated Negroes didn't believe in what he was trying to do. "But I notice that as soon as you do something the educated Negro flocks to you," says Mr. Reed. "They want you to give them advertising, they want the best jobs your brain has created, they want contributions for their organizations, and they want a thousand and one things from the humble man they wouldn't even look at, let alne help along with encouragement if not with money, when he was trying to get something done."

Mr. Reed also sharply criticised Negro women. He says they are too selfish, vain and haughty to look ahead into the future and help their men achieve something that will be of benefit to thousands. They are given too much to dress, show and socializing. They won't sacrifice with a man who is trying to make something. They will tell him he can't do certain things—that those things are for white men. They will tell him his color is against him, that there is no use to butt his head against a stone wall.

The race must change its attitude toward its geniuses, says Mr. Reed. He uses the word "genius" synonymous with "inventor." The race must become industrially minded — must seek to invest its money in industry so jobs can be made, instead of continuing to put it into churches. Good jobs can make and pay for churches, but the churches can't give jobs, says Mr. Reed. After talking an hour he said: "This is enough for one time. It will surprise me if they print my views. They think I'm crazy but I am not half through with them yet. I haven't told you about the 'greasy-headed' Negro."

POPULAR INVENTOR AT WORK



ARTHUR W. REED
Prominent New Yorker, well known for his invention of the gas brake, is shown above at the lathe in his shop at 104 West 145th street, where his gas brake is being manufactured.

Arthur W. Reed, Inventor of Gas Brake, Says Negro Needs More Work.

Progressive Local Young Man Invents Unique New Hair Comb

Courier 2-6-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

John Carter Robinson, Active In Social and Civic Circles Here, Invents Improved Hair-Straightening Comb.

John Carter Robinson, well-known local man, has announced a patent pending on an improved designed comb to straighten stubborn hair and to set waves in straight hair. The inventor has technically designed a comb to carry out his contention that the back of the comb contributes more to the process than the teeth, whose sole purpose is to engage the hair and to hold it in tension. However, he claims to have far outstripped his nearest competitors by including such radical new features as grease grooves, roller back, conformation to the head, and several other important items that stamps his comb as the most outstanding contribution to the hair straightening industry in recent years. John Carter, as he is popularly known, has assigned the comb to the Supreme Design Comb Co. of Homewood, a suburb of Pittsburgh, and production will begin on the basis of one thousand combs a month.

Mr. Robinson is one of Pittsburgh's most outstanding young men, sole Negro graduate of the Division of Applied Psychology, Carnegie Institute of Technology, who with Attorney J. Austin Norris of Philadelphia, became the first officers in heavy field artillery in the United States Army; former superintendent Negro department, State Employment Office, Pittsburgh; former superintend-

NEW IDEA

JOHN CARTER ROBINSON
Well known local man and Carnegie Tech grad, whose invention of a new comb has received the praise of experts in that field.

DEVICE DELIVERS MAIL FROM PLANE

San Antonio, Texas Express

Negro Employe of Fort Sam Houston Gets U. S. Patent

2-4-32

H. F. Stillwell, negro, civilian employe of the animal transportation section of the Quartermaster Corps, Fort Sam Houston, has "looked above" his employment and patented a device for delivering mail and other matter from an airplane in flight.

The device is a four-legged trap to contain the mail pouch or other matter, held by little pieces extending at right angles from the legs of the trap. When either of the legs strike anything solid, it causes all of them to fly apart and release whatever is being held.

The matter to be released is fastened onto a rod about four feet long that runs through the device, shaped like a derrick. The rod is released with the bag and helps it to "lie down easy," and not turn over, Stillwell explained.

The device is then drawn back into the plane by means of the cable on which it was lowered, and is again threaded and made ready for the next delivery.

"It not only would be of service to the small town, where an airplane ordinarily would not stop," Stillwell said, "but it would make possible deliveries on flat-topped buildings, such as has been suggested for the new federal building in San Antonio."

Stillwell declared that he has patent papers pending on a pick-up device for air mail. This, he said, would stand 10 to 15 feet high and consist of an automatic clamp made to operate by cable coming in contact with it.

Makes Invention For Pullman Sleepers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (ANP)—William Stanford Gordon has invented a folding berth ladder for Pullman sleepers, the peculiar feature of which is that it can be attached to each berth without the assistance of a porter. The invention is said to eliminate the inconvenience heretofore experienced in jumping from upper berths.

The Government has awarded Gordon a patent on this device, which is registered in the United States Patent Office at Washington, D.C. The Pullman Company has asked for plans and specifications in order that the engineer department can pass upon it. Already the inventor has been offered large sums of money for his patent.

Mr. Gordon is a product of the public schools of the District of Columbia, has traveled extensively, and is now making his home with a sister at 1632 Manton street.

Mr. Gordon has also invented a device for indicating the approach to the last line of writing on typewriting machines. This will be welcomed by operators, as considerable difficulty is often manifest in proper spacing of pages and in avoiding coming too near the edge of the paper. Mr. Gordon says that this can be attached to any make machine.

NEGRO INVENTS NEW SUSPENDER

1-30-32

Hopkinsville, Ky.—(ANP)—Ned L. Turner, generally accredited with being the leading tailor of the community, has developed a belt vest suspender and applied for a patent on it. The model and blue prints of his invention are being filed with the patent bureau by lawyers in Washington. Turner calls his invention the B. V. S.

The belt goes through straps in the trousers of a suit of clothes as at present but goes also through slits in the vest. Thus the waist of the wearer which normally supports the trousers is aided by the shoulders. The object of the suspender is to keep the pants up and the vest down. Hopkinsville merchants are inclined to believe the idea has great possibilities. Mr. Turner has been a tailor here for 25 years. Most of his patronage is white.

Invents New Belt Vest Suspender

Negro World

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Clarion Richland-Jr. SEP 29 1932

PERPETUAL MOTION.

...ington, Iowa,—The mechanical ...ted citizens of Burlington were aroused recently by exhibition of an automobile which is operated entirely by compressed air, which has been exhibited for short trial runs on the street here.

The inventor, John LaFieleo, of Wichita, Kansas, Negro, is assembling his machine here and was busy putting the finishing touches on the body. LaFieleo says he is going to build a factory at Burlington for the manufacture of his car which he says will retail for between $200 and $300

Further trials were scheduled with the car completed. Heretofore the car has operated merely on its chassis. The car is started by an electric motor, and then operates under its own power secured from the auto's vibrations. The car develops its own compressed air and stores it in a tank over the motor, directly under the hood. The inventor claims generation of 84 horse power and unlimited speed. The faster the car goes, the more pressure is developed, he said.

The car, now completed, was the result of three months' work in the garage of Walter Bied. LaFieleo was born in Louisiana and raised in Winnipeg, Canada. He is 38 years old.

—Oskaloosa Herald.

Negro Chemists Write For National Trade Journal

3-21-32 New York, N.Y.

By JAMES A. JACKSON

The March issue of "Metals and Alloys", the technical trade journal of the steel industry, carried as one of its leading stories an article entitled "Special Austentic Steels for Sever Corrosion Resistance" by James A. Parson, jr. and Earl Rider. The story, which is of six magazine pages in length, is not one which would arouse much enthusiasm in lay persons but in the minds of those interested in mettalurgical developments, the manuscript is a distinct contribution to the whole steel industry.

Plates, charts and graphs are used in connection with the word material to illustrate the points brought out by the writers. Chemists, architects, designers, engineers and manufacturers of steel products have exhibited such appreciation for the information contained in the article that, according to the Market Service Division of the Department of Commerce, it was necessary to provide special reprints of the magazine pages to meet the demand.

Race interest in the article is based on the fact that the authors are Negroes. Mr. Parsons is the mettalurgist and Mr. Rider, the research chemist, both connected with the Duiron Company of Dayton, O., one of the country's leading producers of corrosion resisting metals.

Inventions-1932

Scientific Story Of Steel, Written By Negro Chemists, Is Real Contribution

Courier 5-21-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lead Article In Famous Trade Journal, by James A. Parsons Jr. and Earl Rider, Is Considered by Experts as Metallic Masterpiece.

By JAMES A. JACKSON

WASHINGTON, May 19. — The March issue of "Metals and Alloys," the technical trade journal of the steel industry carried as one of its lead stories an article entitled "Special Austenitic Steels for Severe Corrosion Resistance," by James A. Parsons, Jr., and Earl Rider. The story, which is of six magazine pages in length, is not one which would arouse enthusiasm in the layman person, but in the minds of those interested in metallurgical developments, the manuscript is a distinct contribution to the whole steel industry.

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Race interest in the article is based upon the fact that the authors are Negroes. Mr. Parsons being the metallurgist and Mr. Rider the research chemist, both with the Duriron Company of Dayton, Ohio, one of the country's leading producers of corrosion resisting metals. Mr. Parsons heads the chemical staff of the concern, and Mr. Rider is one of the five associates who pass upon the entire output of the plant. Both are members of the National Association of Negro Technicians, Mr. Parsons being an official of the body and a member of several other technical organizations. He also holds a Harmon Award.

INVENTORS SHOW WARES IN PHILA.

American 5-21-32

PHILADELPHIA, (ANP) — The Third International Patent Exposition in Convention Hall, which closed this week, revealed numbers of worthwhile inventions by persons of color.

The Sembuoyant Amphibloon (aeroplane) an invention of Dr. Alvin Jenkins, of Philadelphia, attracted much attention. Two of els were displayed. The invention has eight engines, 650 H.P. each; the model's description calls for an estimated speed of 150 M.P.H. with a maximum passenger capacity of 200. The ship takes off from water or land.

Shoe Shiner

Another invention that makes for ease is an automatic shoe-shiner by J. B. Woolfolk, (also of Philadelphia). The machine is capable of dusting, daubing with polish, and polishing the shoes of a patron in a quick, convenient, safe, and practical manner. This patent is listed for sale.

Overall Jumper

Claudius M. Petty, of Wilkesboro, N.C., is reponsible for a neat looking combination overall and jumper with drop seat and tabs to keep the coat from pulling away from the trouser part. The garment gives complete coverage to one's other clothing.

Other inventions include coat hangers, implements for lessening noise in closing doors, self-wringing mops. E. Contrell, of Norton, Va., has on display his model of a garment hanger, showing how clothes can be hung and kept unwrinkled.

Fred A. Beamis, of Washington, D.C., has an invention for a razor-holder, in which use is made of safety razor blades, showing how these blades can be utilized as knives and in various other ways.

Scores Of Visitors Flock To Plant Of New York Inventor

Courier 2-27-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Due to the publicity given the achievements of Arthur W. Reed, inventor of the gas brake, and the establishing of his plant at 104 W. 145th street, inventors of all kinds are writing Mr. Reed for advice, and several have come to his plant in person to seek information and help. The first to arrive was Henry Green of Pittsburgh, Pa., who invented a railroad appliance. He is working around the shop. The second was Clement I. Clark, 110 W. 121st street, New York City, who has built a model for an airplane, the wings of which will flap like a bird. The model of the plane is nearing completion at Camden, N. J. The third to come in was Jack Haggerty, inventor of a specially chemically treated chamois for washing and polishing, which he is selling to large department stores. The R. H. Macy Company is one of his customers. Several have written letters, one man, Charles P. Wilson, of Cleveland, Ohio, saying he wanted to buy some of the stock of the Areed Gas Brake, Inc., because he had an invention himself which he had been financially unable to develop, and he wanted to help along an inventor who was having better luck than he had.

MAKES MILLION OUT OF INVENTOR'S ERROR

Courier 5-21-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, May 19.—(ANP)—Dr. Charles H. Herty, scientist, who turned the mistake of a left handed colored man into $1,000,000 revenue for the American turpentine industry, received the medal of the American Institute of Chemists. The left handed man by mistake picked up a right handed axe to gash some pine trees under Dr. Herty's observation. The mistake produced a cut slightly different from the one intended. In this small difference Dr. Herty discovered a method to make pines yield more turpentine.

When he told the axe anecdote to a trade convention the big shots of turpentine laughed, for Herty then was not so well known. But in little more than a year these operators added $1,000,000 worth of turpentine by copying Dr. Herty's axe cut. In awarding the medal, Dr. Frederick E. Breihut credited Dr. Herty with improvements in producing turpentine which "have added more than $10,000,000 annually to the South." At present Dr. Herty is conducting an experimental plant at Savannah, Ga., to show that news print and fine grades of white paper can be manufactured from southern pines heretofore considered worthless for any except cruder grades.

Inventor Fights Enemies Trying to Take His Patent

Mrs. Stella Lacomski and Steve Kalisz, alleged leaders of a group of shareholders in the Motor Signal corporation, are to go on trial before Municipal Court Judge Thomas A. Green June 7 on charges of attempted extortion of Benjamin A. Crenshaw, inventor of the signal and actual head of the group.

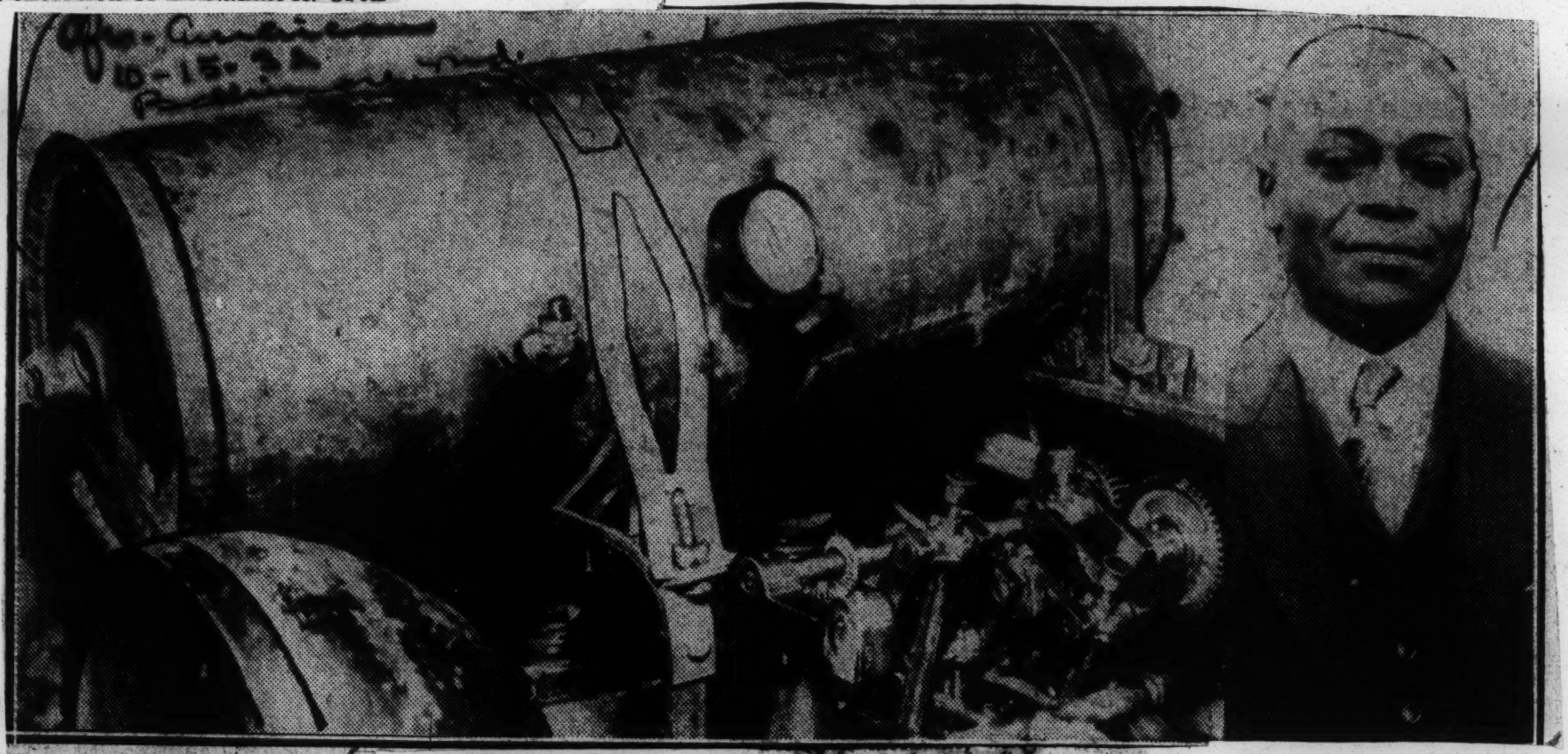
Attorney J. Gray Lucas is representing Mr. Crenshaw and his associates. For a number of years, Attorney Lucas said, a group of insurgents has been trying to wrest control of a patent on an automobile signal from the inventor. A club was formed and schemes were pushed to carry out the plans. Previous methods were employed and recently Mr. Crenshaw is said to have been threatened with criminal prosecution unless he turn over a certain portion of shares to the group headed by Mrs. Lacomski and Kalisz.

Uses Coercive Methods

His enemies succeeded in obtaining an indictment against Mr. Crenshaw in July, last year, and use it as a means of forcing him to surrender approximately $37,000 worth of units in the concern. Their more recent efforts have been to gain 100,001 of the 200,000 units so as to hold the controlling interest.

Mr. Crenshaw was threatened by letter and telephone, and on the basis of the contents of the communications and conversations he brought the charges in muncipal court. Charges of extortion by mail are pending in federal court, Attorney Lucas said.

The signal on which Mr. Crenshaw worked a number of years, and which was patented two years ago, works on automobiles. It consists of hands automatically controlled which indicate when and which way the car intends to turn, thus minimizing the chances of accidents from behind. Attorney Lucas has specialized in patents for 300 odd years. Mr. Crenshaw is ill and has been bedridden for some time.



INVENTS AIR MOTOR.—John LaFielio, Burlington, Ia., mechanic and his air compressed engine with supply tank and pump, which goes under the hood. The new substitute for gas actually works.

Inventor

BURLINGTON, Iowa—John La Fielio, a mechanic, who is the inventor of an air compressor car, which was tested here recently. It is called the air-driven "motor" car. The pumps and air tanks are placed in the forward part of the car, the pumps working on the free wheeling principle. Vibrators and one-way clutches work on springs on the rear of the car, the wheels of which cannot move without compressing air into tanks.—International photo.

N Inventions

Pittsburg Courier 2/4/32

Progressive Local Young Man Invents Unique New Hair Comb

John Carter Robinson, Active In Social and Civic Circles Here, Invents Improved Hair-Straightening Comb.

John Carter Robinson, well-known local man, has announced a patent pending on an improved designed comb to straighten stubborn hair and to set waves in straight hair. The inventor has technically designed a comb to carry out his contention that the back of the comb contributes more to the process than the teeth, whose sole purpose is to engage the hair and to hold it in tension. However, he claims to have far outstripped his nearest competitors by including such radical new features as grease grooves, roller back, conformation to the head, and several other important items that stamps his comb as the most outstanding contribution to the hair straightening industry in recent years. John Carter, as he is popularly known, has assigned the comb to the Supreme Design Comb Co. of Homewood, a suburb of Pittsburgh, and production will begin on the basis of one thousand combs a month.

Mr. Robinson is one of Pittsburgh's most outstanding young men, sole Negro graduate of the Division of Applied Psychology, Carnegie Institute of Technology, who with Attorney J. Austin Norris of Philadelphia, became the first officers in heavy field artillery in the United States Army; former superintendent Negro department, State Employment Office, Pittsburgh; former superintendent Bryant Community Center; former executive secretary of the colored Y. M. C. A.'s at Sewickley, Pa., and Wilkes Barre, Pa.; commander-elect of Sergeant Wm. H. Carney Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars. J. Carter Robinson is very active in the civic life of Pittsburgh and has contributed much to the Y. M. C. A. in the last six years.

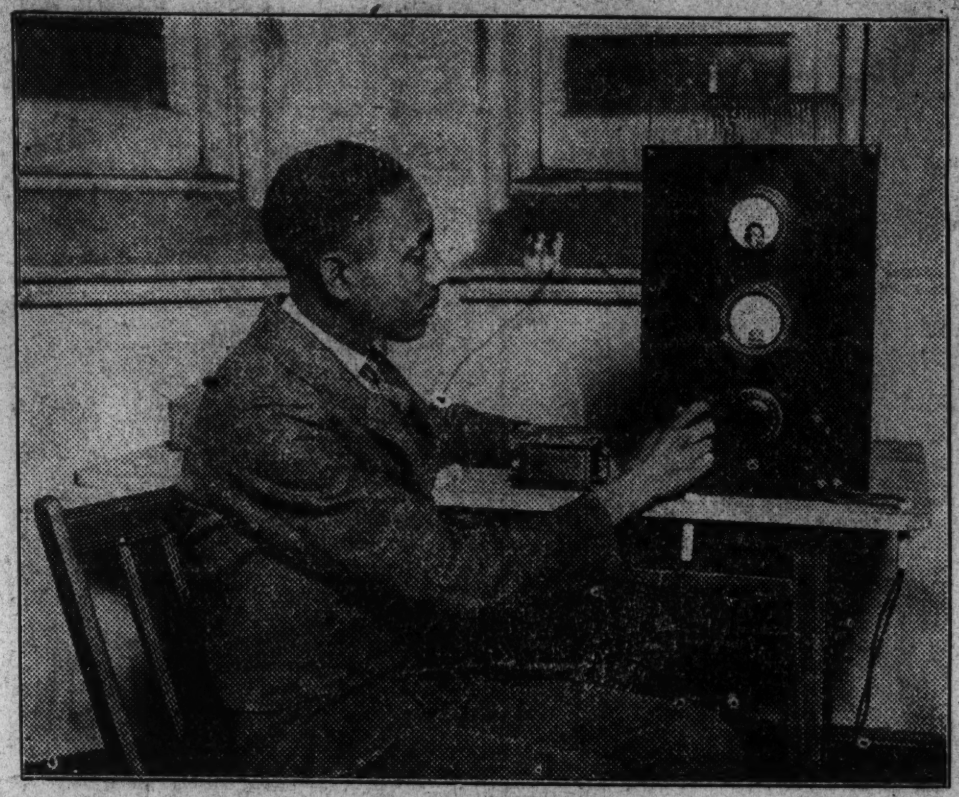
He played the most important part in separating the Older Boys' Conference in the Eastern and Western Conference, it was at his suggestion that the colored laymen's conference that meets annually at Harrisburg was first held. He organized the first two colored chapters of the Phalanx fraternity in the country and both chapters are closely affiliated with their white associates. Robinson is also president of the Congress of Men's Clubs, the Center Avenue Y. M. C. A.'s challenge to the young men of Pittsburgh.

NEW IDEA

Is New Idea In Hair-Straightening Comb Industry; Homewood Concern to Manufacture Unusual Product.

JOHN CARTER ROBINSON
Well known local man and Carnegie Tech grad, whose invention of a new comb has received the praise of experts in that field.

OPERATING HIS BROADCASTING STATION



RUFUS P. TURNER

Rufus P. Turner, a student at the Armstrong Technical High School in Washington, D. C., has just started operating a broadcasting station for sermons and choir music, from St. Augustine Roman Catholic Church. Turner is said to be the first Negro to operate a station under government license. He is also permitted to operate 3LF from his old home, and 3JT from his office. He first attracted attention thru his making the world's smallest radio receiver, built on the shaft of an ordinary pin.

—Underwood Photo

NEGROES INVENT SUB RAISER

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 9. (ANP)—According to Munn & Company, two well-known Harlem Negroes have designed a new system for lifting or raising sunken submarines and applied for United States Patents. The system will bear the name "Harper and Lyttle System" after the two inventors respectively, Solomon Harper, Government Certified Electrical Engineers, and George W. Lyttle, a local real estate owner.

The principal merit of the system is the use of inside conduit pipes securely fastened to the shell of the submarine from the inside and running semi-circularly around the cross section of the submarine thus enabling the liftin gof the craft with cables through the pipes or conduits without the necessity of boring under as has been the case heretofore, and as with the S-4. It is estimated that a number of lifting cables can be pulled through in two hours and the lives of men in such cases saved. This is supplemented by a number of other devices.

Mr. Harper was in Washington last week and interviewed government officials with a view of submitting the plans in technical form to Congress and the Navy Department. Affidavits concerning the system were turned over to the Yashington and New York offices of the New York World for future reference.

NEGRO INVENTOR

Solomon Harper, Negro inventor, former member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Technology Club of Syracuse, has been granted two letter patents on thermostatic heat regulators for various types of electrical machines. While the patents cover only the application to electric "combs" and hair treating instruments, the regulators can be attached to many other appliances such as flat irons, percolators, soldering irons, electric furnaces for house use, gas lines for aeroplane engines and other machines.

Invented First Bombing Plane Device

Mr. Harper invented the first aeroplane bombing device and was allowed patent on same in September 23, 1911, while a resident of Poplar Grove, Ark. The War Department secured copies of the patent application and replied that same could not be tested at government expense. However, a few months later an army officer dropped bags of flour in a preliminary experiment to determine the feasibility of bombing fortifications. During the World War Germans and Allies used bombing planes to terrible effect. Mr. Harper had to risk being killed by his own inventions which he never was paid a cent for by the government or by any of the companies which manufactured these "rejected inventions."

Due to the cancellation of his vocational training scholarship at Pratt Institute by the United States Veterans Bureau following a row with the Civil Service Commission about the employment of Negro patent examiners in the United States Patent Office. Mr. Harper is not a graduate of any university. He has since been even denied hospital treatment by the New York Bureau of the Veteran Administration.

The holders of the United States rights on the inventions are planning to sue various companies which are using the original basic inventions upon which letter patents have been granted and applications for letter patents prepared for but withheld because of lack of experimental facilities and financial backing, which has been responsible for Negro inventors in particular losing their inventions to white capitalists. The owners of recent patented inventions are George W. Lyttle and William E. Capers, both of New York City.

Mr. Harper is also the inventor of a series of appliances for railway train control and signalling as well as stopping devices. These inventions were taken by a syndicate of white capitalists and Negro business men in 1915. He then joined the army. Several large railroads have since installed modified and similar appliances on their tracks, including the New York Central and the Lehigh Valley Railroads for which Mr. Harper worked in 1917 at Manchester, N. Y. During that time, blue prints and his draft card were stolen and he was inducted into the army by the local town officials with the knowledge of the railroad officials.

He claims that initiative of Negro and white technical workers are restricted in the United States and that only in the Soviet Union are Negro technical workers given full opportunity to fully develop their inventions, etc.

KENTUCKY TAILOR INVENTS BELT AND VEST SUSPENDERS

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., (ANP)—Ned L. Turner, generally accredited with being the leading tailor of the community, has developed a belt vest suspender and applied for a patent on it. The model and blue prints of his invention are being filed with the patent bureau by lawyers in Washington. Turner calls his invention the B. V. S.

The belt goes through straps in the trousers of a suit of clothes as at present but goes also through slits in the vest. The waist of the wearer which normally supports the trousers is aided by the shoulders.

The object of the suspender is to keep the pants up and the vest down. Hopkinsville merchants are inclined to believe the idea has great possibilities.

Mr. Turner has been a tailor here for 25 years. Most of his patronage is white.

Ka. City Call. 1/29/32

Negro World 2/6/32

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CAMPBELL'S DEAD BIRD TO FLY IN 35-MILE GALE

Negro's Invention May Revolutionize Aviation

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Three years ago William Pickens, contributing editor of the Associated Negro Press, visited in the Far West and returned with an amazing story of a Negro inventor who could make dead birds fly and who had invented a model airplane which could be flown without a motor. The name of the man is J. H. Montgomery.

Little has been heard of him since Mr. Pickens' visit until a few days ago a special story was published in the daily papers of the country, describing Mr. Montgomery's studies and achievements. Needless to say, since Mr. Montgomery had committed no crime, the fact that he is a Negro was not mentioned. The story as published in the dailies follows:

Defies Physical Laws

LOS ANGELES, Calif., (Special)—Demonstrating an invention which apparently defies the laws of physics, J. H. Montgomery of San Gabriell, Cal., in his laboratory at 115 W. 7th Street, sent a dead vulture flying head-on into an electrically produced thirty-five mile gale, the bird at times lifting clear of the tracks a four-pound carriage to which it was attached.

After twenty years of study of the flight of birds and of the construction of their wings, Mr. Montgomery claims to have discovered what he and his associates hope to establish as a new principle in aviation, which, it is believed, will revolutionize the science of flying.

"In the wings of every soring bird is a true power plant, with which the bird has nothing whatever to do further than his ability to control it," Mr. Montgomery said. "Contrary to the prevalent view of scientists, birds do not fly by taking advantage of air currents, but their power to soar is due to the structure of their pinions, which are filled with thousands of vortices which catch the air.

Their Discovery

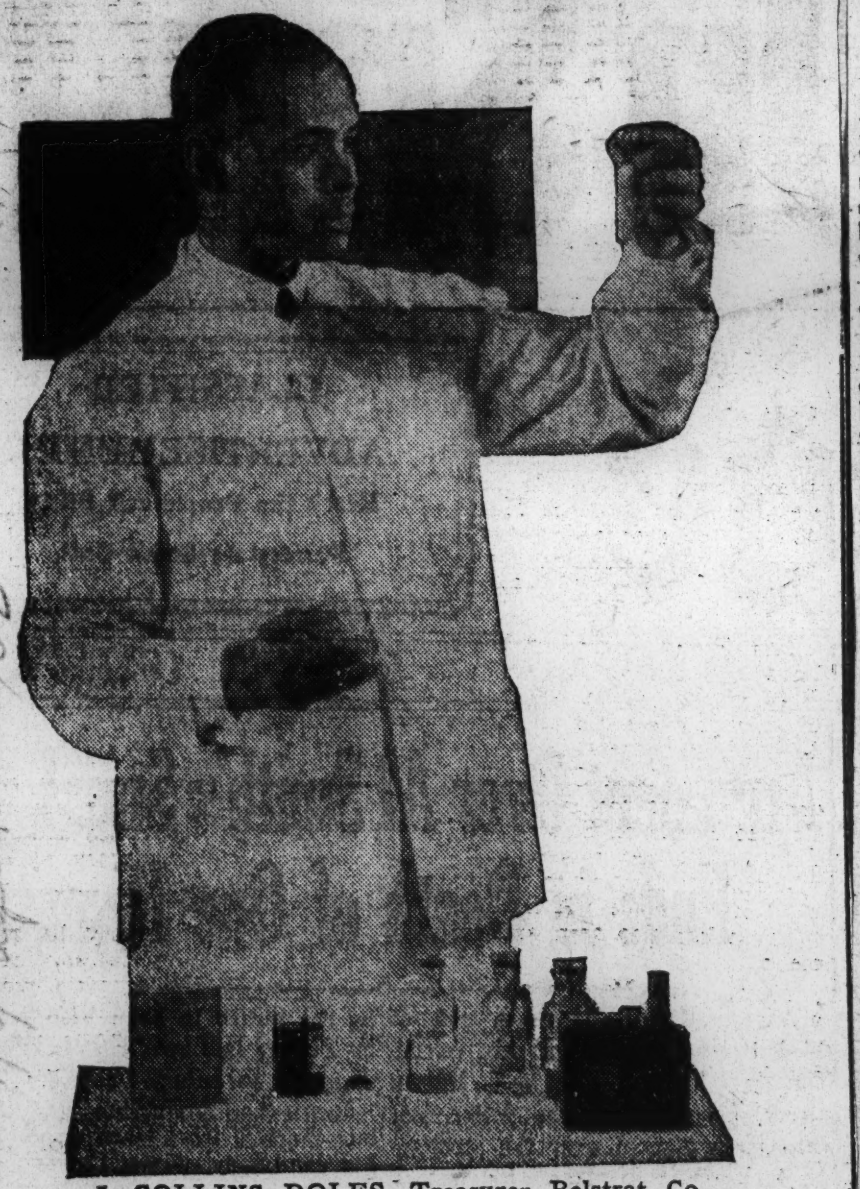
"In other words, the law of vortex and vacuum is the principle which enables the bird to soar. Nature steps in and endeavors to lose the vacuum by lifting the bird into them."

According to Montgomery, the same principle by which birds soar could be applied to a new type of airship which would require no motor, but could be regulated to fly at any speed up to 350 miles an hour.

For thousands of years man has believed that a bird, by will and intelligence, has flown by taking advantage of air currents," Mr. Montgomery said. "The explanation has been fallacious, and I have proved by compelling a dead bird to fly. It is true that the bird, by control of its feathers, flies at the speed it desires, and, by controlling its 'lead' feathers, controls the direction of flight, but that which makes flight possible is in the mechanical construction of the wings. Turn back the bird's feathers and break up the vortices and there can be no flight."

N Inventions

LAUNRDRYMAN IS INVENTOR



J. COLLINS DOLES, Treasurer Belstrat Co.

Harlem Laundryman Invents Method For Prolonging Life of Clothes

J. Collins Doles, treasurer of the Belstrat Laundry, who resides at 480 Convent avenue, is the inventor of a new method to prolong the life of clothes while laundering them. It has been named the Doles Tested Method.

Mr. Doles has been conducting experiments in washing clothes since 1921. He has made extensive tests with every known formula and method in this time has handled 2,200,000 bundles of clothes. Various articles were marked and dated. Special instruments were used to determine the tensile strength after a given number of treatments with the new method. At the same time tests were being made by Belstrat, similar articles were sent to other laundries, without their knowledge of course, and the results when checked were little short of astounding. Articles washed with the new method were found to last from twenty to forty percent longer.

Not content with this experiment, Mr. Doles continued his researches in his own specially constructed laboratory. By combining chemicals of various kinds in vary proportions, he eventually found a solution that could be included in the washing or rinsing process that preserves the original texture of the cloth. It serves to retain the natural oils that ordinary washing often completely destroys, leaving the cloth soft and pliable instead of hard and brittle. The new method is a combination of two processes, Mr. Doles states and by its use he can guarantee longer life and finer texture to clothes than ever before.

The Belstrat Laundry plans to retain for their exclusive use this new process.

Mr. Doles was born in Jackson, N. C., in 1884 and has lived in Harlem for 33 years. He is married and is the father of a seven-year old daughter.

Inventions-1933

PRESIDENT AND 3 MEMBERS QUIT FLASHLIGHT CORP.

$154 Collected from Public to Be Returned, Says Perry Howard

2-24-33

Four members of the board of directors of the Collins Flashlight Corporation of Virginia, withdrew from the organization following a meeting Tuesday night.

The members who withdrew were Dr. John R. Hawkins, treasurer; Garnet C. Wilkinson, Perry W. Howard, president of the corporation, and Louis R. Mehlinger, assistant secretary.

Those remaining with the corporation are George E. C. Hayes, assistant general counsel; J. Finley Wilson, vice-president; William E. Lichtenberg, secretary and general counsel, and C. B. Collins, inventor of the flashlight and chairman of the board of directors.

No official statement was given out by the corporation explaining why the four board members withdrew, but the former president, Perry W. Howard, told a Tribune reporter that the action was taken in view of the fact that Mr. Collins was working on a less expensive light which had not been completed, and the public had not shown a desire to invest in the corporation.

It was disclosed that only $154 in cash had been subscribed. This money was kept intact and will be returned to the investors, it was said.

The corporation had been producing flashlights which sold for $10, but the inventor is working on a smaller model which will sell for $1. When this is completed, Mr. Howard said that no doubt a further attempt will be made to interest the public in the corporation. The flashlight burns without a battery.

Novel Gate And Its Builder

Journal & Guide
Norfolk Va.
4-8-33

Zachariah Burge, a Norfolk and Western Railroad employee, is shown above, with the model fence with automatic gate and lights which he invented. Those who have seen the gate in operation have paid it many compliments and have praised the inventive genius of the builder.—Norfolk and Western Magazine Photo.

NEGRO IN USSR AWARDED PRIZE

Credited With Saving Big Sums Thru Work

NEW YORK.—Robert Robinson, Negro engineer and inventor, has been awarded a premium by the Central Council of the All Union Inventors Society of the Soviet Union for his active work and splendid contributions to the rapid progress of socialist construction in the U. S. S. R.

Robinson was one of several workers invited to the Soviet Union. Before leaving the United States, Robinson had been employed by the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, Mich. The bars set up by the U. S. ruling class to prevent promotion of Negroes, promoted Robinson to accept the invitation of the Soviet Union where race prejudice had been abolished by the Revolution along with unemployment and mass misery. Before going to Moscow, Robinson had studied at the Stalingrad Tractor Plant for several months. In 1929 he was attacked by a white American, Lewis, in a collective restaurant. Lewis was found guilty of white chauvinism in a mass trial and deported from the Soviet Union, after Soviet workers declared they would not tolerate American race hatred on their soil.

Robinson is credited by the First State Ball Bearing Plant, where he is now employed, with having saved the Soviet Government the sum of 15,500 rubles a month as a result of his inventions.

A NEGRO INVENTOR

McCoy, Elijah (Mar. 27, 1843—Oct. 10, 1929), Negro inventor was born in Canada, the son of George and Mildred (Gains) McCoy, both natives of Kentucky. He seems to have engaged in mechanical work at an early age and soon developed inventive talent, which he applied almost exclusively to the field of automatic lubrication of machinery. About 1870, at which time he was a resident of Ypsilanti, Mich., he began experimenting with lubricators for steam engines, and after two years of labor, June 23, 1872, he received patent No. 129,843. Probably he had an experimental machine-shop of his own, and as each of his ideas was perfected he made a partial or total assignment of his rights to the invention, thereby obtaining sufficient money to continue with his work. Thus his first patent was assigned outright to William and S. C. Hamlin of Ypsilanti. Between 1872 and 1876 McCoy obtained six patents for lubricators and one for an ironing toble, the latter on May 12, 1874. For a period of six years thereafter his inventive work apparantly ceased. Meanwhile, he moved to Detroit, and there from 1882 to 1926 he continued his activities. During this period fourty-four patents were granted him, all but eight of which pertained to lubricating devices.

McCoy is regarded as the pioneer in devising means for steadily supplying oil to machinery in intermittent drops from a cup, thus obviating the necessity of stopping a machine to oil it. His lubricating cup was in use for years on stationary engines and locomotives of the great railways of the West, on the engines of steamships on the Great Lakes, on transAtlantic liners, and on the machinery ofk many factories.. Other patents which he secured included those for the following devices: steam dome for locomotives, June 16, 1885; scaffold support, June4, 1907; valve and plug-cock, June 30, 1914; vehicle wheel tire, Oct. 2, 1923; and a rubber heel, Nov. 10, 1925. About 1920 he organized the Elijah McCoy Manufacturing Company in Detroit and assigned to his company an improved airbrake lubricator, which he patented that year. Some time after 1926 his health began to fail. He was apparently alone in the world, his wife having died, and in 1928 he was committed to the Eloise Infirmary, Eloise, Mich., where he died about a year later. He was buried in Detroit.

Alexandria, La. Town Talk
June 16, 1933

ALEXANDRIAN GETS PATENT

Colored Man Offered $50,000 for Lawn Mower Attachment

Samuel J.. Hines, colored, brickmason of Alexandria, who resides at 1908 Mason street, has obtained a patent on an invention which he originated in 1929, which promises to be very remunerative to the inventor. The invention is an attachment to a lawn mower, which cuts the grass and weeds on the edges of a sidewalk and removes it as effectually as the mowing machine cuts the grass on the lawn. It takes the place of a knife or other instrument, which it has heretofore been necessary to use by hand, to clear the edges of a side walk, which cannot be reached by the mower.

Hines made application for the patent on his invention, on March 25 ,1932, and the patent was granted on May 30, 1933. It is stated that the patent was granted in a remarkably short time, thus demonstrating that the patent officials believed in the efficacy of the invention.

Hines says he has had offers from brokers in various sections of the country, to take over his invention at remunerative figures. The best offer, he says he has had, was $50,000 and ten cents on each attachment sold. He has, however, made no deal yet for placing his invention on the market.

HAS $50,000 OFFER FOR LAWN-CUTTING INVENTION

Kansas City Call

Kansas City, Mo.

ALEXANDRIA, La. — (ANP)—Samuel J. Hines, local brickmason, has been offered $50,000 for his invention of an appliance which may be attached to a lawn mower so that the edges may be cut along with the lawn.

Mr. Hines, who always pays attention to little things, had for years been worried by the extra work required to cut the grass of the edge of his lawn where the regular mower would not reach. After he was through cutting the lawn, he had to take shears and go over the edges.

6-10-33

The necessity for reducing energy expended on his lawn resulted in his invention by means of which the lawn, edges and all can be cut in one operation.

Mr. Hines made an application for a patent for his invention March 25, 1932, and the patent was granted May 30, 1933, which is fast work in the patent department. He states that he has had offers from brokers in various sections of the country to exploit his device commercially, but has accepted none.

The best offer came from a firm which proposed to give him $50,000 outright, and ten cents on each attachment sold.

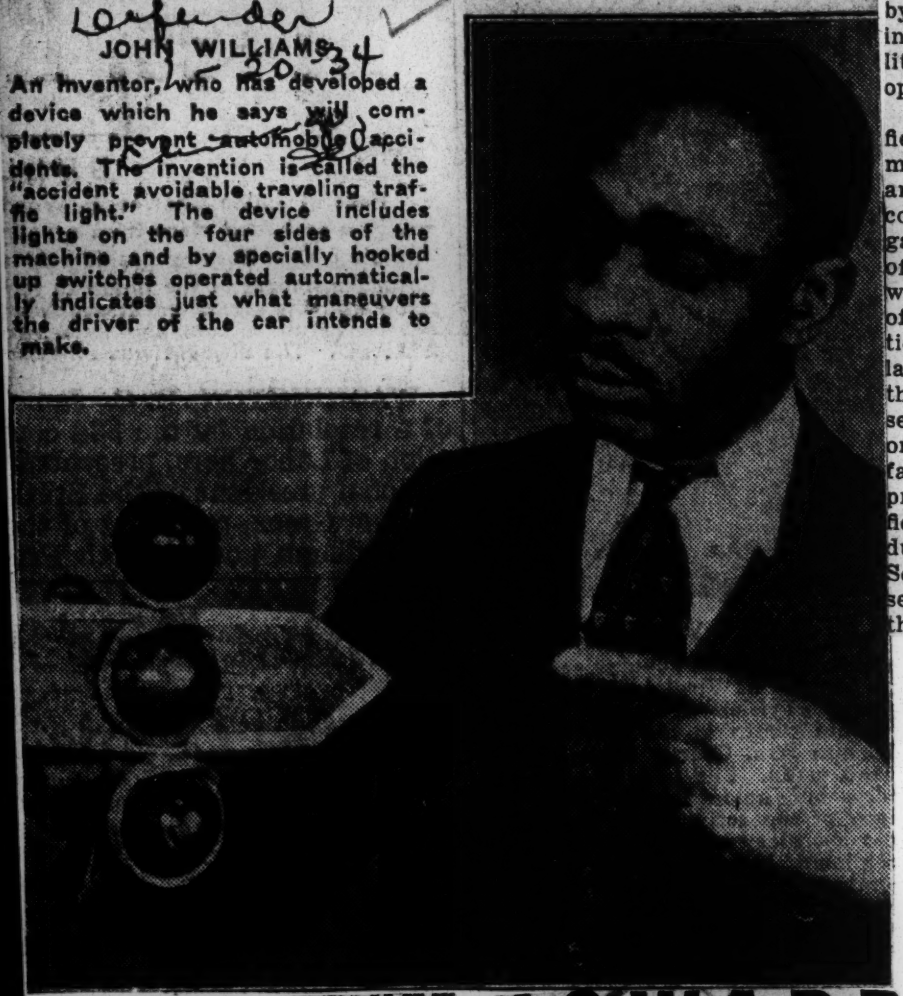
Inventions-1934

INVENTION PREVENTS ACCIDENTS

Defender 1-20-34

JOHN WILLIAMS

An inventor, who has developed a device which he says will completely prevent automobile accidents. The invention is called the "accident avoidable traveling traffic light." The device includes lights on the four sides of the machine and by specially hooked up switches operated automatically indicates just what maneuvers the driver of the car intends to make.



INVENTS DEVICE TO FOIL THIEVES

Afro American 1-27-34

TRENTON, N.J.—A device which will make impossible the theft of automobiles has been invented by George T. Ellis, 39, of 20 West End Avenue.

The invention consists of a device which fastens upon the steering column. It will disengage the clutch and lock the wheels, so that the car may not be towed or pulled and the tires may not even be removed from the wheels.

Ellis has had the invention patented. He has had several years' experience as an automobile mechanic.

A national automobile concern is dickering for purchase of the locking device. Ellis is married, his wife, Mrs. Georgie Brown Ellis, being a local chiropodist.

HOWARD PROF. IS INVENTOR

Defender 1-27-34

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—(ANP)—Darnley E. Howard, assistant professor, mechanical engineering, of Howard University, has just completed the fourth of a series of motor-driven presses designed to push typewriter platens on and off their cores. The firm for which this work was done has headquarters in Chicago, with branches in various other cities. Machines have been constructed for Chicago, San Francisco, London, England, and the latest one, which is a much improved model, is intended for New York

The purpose of the press is to supercede the strenuous manual operation of hammering on the rolls by an easy power operation of pushing them on mechanically and with little or no effort on the part of the operator.

Professor Howard feels that the field for labor saving devices and machines is practically unlimited and, surprisingly, one in which comparatively few Negroes are engaged. There are a large number of small and medium sized firms which would like to have the benefit of engineering and research facilities but who cannot afford a regular organization. Such firms therefore, are eager to have the services of an engineer who cannot only design but who has also the facilities to construct new and improved machines or designate efficient processes to facilitate production. The College of Applied Science of Howard University is seeking to help prepare students for this important line of activity.

Howard Prof. Makes Intricate Press for Important Firm

1-27-34 Afro American 2-3-34

Darnley E. Howard, assistant professor of mechanical engineering, Howard University, has just completed the fourth of a series of motor-driven presses (illustrated above) designed to push typewriter platens on and off their cores. The firm for which this work was done has headquarters in Chicago, with branches in various other cities. Machines have been constructed for Chicago, San Francisco, London, England, and the latest one, which is a much improved model, is intended for New York. The purpose of the press is to supersede the strenuous manual operation of hammering on the rolls by an easy power operation of pushing them on mechanically and with little or no effort on the part of the operator. Professor Howard feels that the field for labor-saving devices and machines is practically unlimited and surprisingly, one in which comparatively few colored students are engaged.

Invents Device to Foil Auto Thieves

GEORGE T. ELLIS 2-8-34

20 West End Avenue, New Jersey, whose invention consists of a device which fastens upon the steering column. It will disengage the clutch and lock the wheels, so that the car may not be towed or pulled and the tires may not even be removed from the wheels. Ellis has had the invention patented. He has had several years experience as an automobile mechanic. A national concern is dickering for purchase of the locking device. Ellis is married, his wife Mrs. Georgie Brown Ellis, being a local chiropodist.

Gas Brake Co. Opens Office Here

To Sell Invention of Arthur W. Reed, Greatest NEGRO INVENTOR

His Device Is Revolutionizing Auto Industry

Reed Gas Brake Co., Inc., of Boston, Mass., will open an office at 467 West Broad street on the second floor, preparatory to setting up the fist subsidiay in this state.

The gas bake is one of the many inventions to be promoted by the corporation and is the product of Arthur W. Reed of Boston, Mass. This invention comes like a thunderbolt to the country with the use of heavy machinery and the demand for strong control which the Reed gas bake gives one hundred percent. It has been endorsed by the leading automobile manufacturers and fleet owners. Mr. Reed has been acclaimed as one of the greatest inventors of all times. His brake which is used on all motor driven vehicles and machinery derives its power from compressed carbon monoxide, and carbon dioxide gases and has been proven "Best by Test."

Reed Gas Brake Company is no 'Jim Crow" organization, but is controlled by Negroes. It is national in scope with international rigths pending giving the race a stupendous and gigantic outlet in its distribution and power

Invents Device to Foil Auto Thieves

GEORGE T. ELLIS

Who has invented a device to prevent thieves from stealing automobiles. This device is fastened to the steering column and will disengage the clutch and lock the wheels so that the car may not be towed or driven away. It also prevent the tires from being removed from the wheels of the car. Mr. Ellis, who lives in New Jersey, has had several years' experience as an automobile mechanic.

for its many products.

Charles A. Lewis, former Savannah man, now located in Boston, is in charge of the subsidiary department and comes to his home town to establish the first subsidiary. Mr. Lewis is a keen business man with experience in the financial and technical world, an ardent race man with a deep interest in his home town. Prior to his connection with this corporation Mr. Lewis operated a successful tailoring business and acted as supervising and consulting engineer for one of Boston's largest hotels. He is now devoting his entire time to promoting the in-

erest of the Reed Gas Brake Co.

Negro's Radio Passes Through Needle Eye

Chicago. (ANP) Rufus P. Turner of Boston, whose midget pin radio was shown at the World's Fair here recently demonstrated a crystal set of such small size that it may be passed back and forth through the eye of a fine sewing needle. His new invention was built to defend his championship against Francis Whittemore of Weston, Mass., who built a set on the point of a common pin and William Haida of Baltimore, who set up one in the eye of a needle.

INVENTS PECAN THRASHER

BOLEY, Okla.—(ANP)—E. D. McBryer, Clearview, Coe ndies from here, has invented a pecan thrasher which thrashes and separates at the same time.

Invention-1934

Uncle Sam Uses His Invention Free, He Says

Afro-American 3-17-34 Baltimore Md.

James Calvin Jones, 78-year-old inventor of Philadelphia, who has asked the Court of Claims of th United States for permission to sue the Federal government for $24,000,000 which he claims is due hi as royalty on a device used by speeding railroad trains to pick up mail bags, is shown here with his a torney, Louis J. Wacke, of Brooklyn, looking over the orignal patent plans of the device.

Mr. Jones claims that he was to receive $50,000 in cash and one dollar per year for the use of h invention on each railroad car and station where mail was then being delivered on trains or where m was to be delivered in the next 17 years. His patent, obtained in 1917 expires May 17.

Local Inventor

A PATENT ISSUED in Washington to Earle F. Johnson, dental mechanic, 741 St. Nicholas avenue, credits Mr. Johnson with the invention of a window ventilator designed to provide the necessary ventilation and to act as an air filter for removing dust and dirt from the air entering through the device. It can be manufactured to fit any size window. Mr. Johnson, the son of Dr. William H. Johnson, who practiced in New York for forty-five years until his death in 1929, plans to market his invention

Negro Inventor Granted Patent On Door Opener

A. B. Steele of 40 St. Nicholas place, has just been granted by the U. S. Patent Office, a patent on his device which enables one to open and close the rear door of an automobile from the driver's seat.

Listed as Patent No. 1969767, the mechanism is especially useful for taxicabs as it eliminates the necessity of the driver alighting from his seat to open and close the rear door of his cab for passengers. It may also be installed in limousines as a chauffeur or footman would not have to get out of the car to open the door.

Discussing his patent, Mr. Steele said that it involved years of careful study to avoid any possible infringement on other door opening devices now in use, notably in trains.

Drexel Student Invents Dynamo

PHILADELPHIA.—An electrical dynamo, which is expected to revolutionize electrical generation, has been invented by Elmer Jenkins of 2513 Oxford Street.

The twenty-five-year-old inventor has applied for a patent on his machine which he calls the Duplex Dynamo. The Brinary revolution. According to Mr. Jenkins's report, the motor will produce greater magnetism for generation in a shorter space of time.

Mr. Jenkins was graduated from Central High in 1928 and later spent two terms in the night school at Drexel Institute.

Bath Hazard

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 14—The numerous injuries which occur as a result of people falling in bath tubs, many of which cases he treated personally, inspired Dr. Clifford M. Gordon, a physician of 52 Main street, to invent a non-slip bath mat, which he calls the "Prevent-a-Fall Bath Mat." and which has just been registered with the U. S. patent office.

The new invention is a rubber mat of very small size which is placed in the bath tub and which prevents all sliding and slipping.

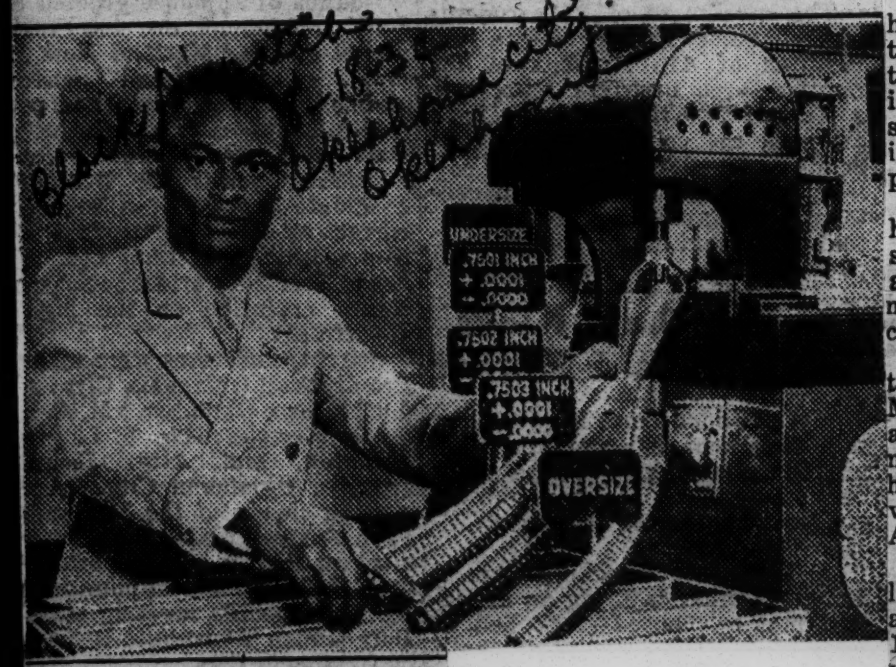
Dr. Gordon has been practicing medicine in this city since 1930. A native of Fargo, N. D., he attended the University of Washington, the University of Southern California and is a graduate of Howard medical college.

New Non-Slip Mat Reduces

Completes Bird-Like Plane Model

CLEMENT I. CLARKE, founder and president of the Lybian Aviation Club, of New York, is shown working on his model of an airplane with wings which will flap like a bird's intended to keep a plane afloat in the air if the propellor ceases to work. —(Co-Op. Photo)

Builds Marvel Measuring Instrument For Henry Ford's World's Fair Exhibit



Measuring machines accurate to one-millionth of an inch are displayed in the "Century Room" of Henry Ford's great Exposition at this year's World's Fair in Chicago, instriking contrast with crude instruments of a century ago.

One machine in particular is an object of more than usual attention. In charge of it is a young Negro student and mechanician, Claud Harvard, who is probably the only Negro employed in a similar capacity in the entire World's Fair.

Harvard is 23 years old and if he is not recognized by the throngs that daily crowd the broad aisles of the Ford building, it is because he is overly modest. Visitors see him simply as another young men who in concise English courteously explains and answers questions.

The fact is that young Harvard helped to develop and build, as a student of the Ford Trade School at Dearborn, Mich., the marvel of mechanical accurary that is in his charge at the Ford exhibit.

Born in Dublin, Georgia, a small town abont 50 miles southeast of Macon, Harvard was left fatherless at the age of two years. To get money to rear and educate the boy, his mother went into domestic service, first for private families in Atlanta and later in Detroit.

In the latter city Mrs. Harvard learned of the Ford Trade School and entered Claude when he was 15 years old. During the eight years since, he has become one of the school's outstanding students, one of a small group selected to represent Mr. Ford's educational ideas in Chicago.

Moreover, it is especially significant that young Marvard is in the "Century Room" portion of the Ford show. This particular section of the exhibit was assembled under the personal direction of Henry Ford himself.

Inventions-1934

Black Cuban Exhibits Genius in Inventions

By Emmett J. Marshall

Emmett Marshall of Akron, Ohio, has just returned to the United States after spending several months in Cuba.. He is well known in the Southwest.

HAVANA, Cuba—Artificial coal which is cheaper than and superior to the best of coal is one of the many inventions of Senor Mauricio Rebellar y Plancht, a coal black Cuban whose brain is said to be probably as rare and almost as unique as Edison's.

Senor Plancht has enough patented inventions of utility to emancipate millions of black people from the quasi-peon status if there can be found among the Negro races of the work sufficient leadership to manufacture them, according to Dr. R. M. R. Nelson, a graduate of the Howard university dental school, who is the confidential agent and partner of Senor Plancht. Dr. Nelson went to Cuba in 1898.

"Big business stopped us from making our coal in Havana," Dr. Nelson remarked, "and the big Negroes in other countries have not yet seen any more value in these inventions than the African has seen in the diamond mines of his land and most of the prominent Negroes have received letters from me."

'England Needs His Motor'

An Englishman, however, cited the genius of Plancht in a letter he wrote to the British Admiral. He said, "I have a friend who possesses a marvelous brain, probably as rare and almost as unique as Edison's was. I want you to meet this man who is a self-educated marvel of intelligence. He is as black as tar. He has many inventions, five of which the British admiralty should possess. They are: An improved electric light an improved propeller, artificial coal that is cheaper and superior to the best cannel coal, an auto pump and a centrifugal motor for water, steam or gasoline.

"What I write about now is the motor: When the General Motor's engineer saw it work he exclaimed that it would scrap every existing motor, and clamping his hand upon the inventor's shoulder said, 'Boy! you have a billion dollar invention.' In order to obtain equal power to the best fokker or Rolls Royce engines this motor would need to be less than one fifth as large and one fourth the weight; so Great Britain should certainly own this motor. "This engine gets at least three or four times more energy out of fuel than any other engine on the market. So this engine set up at coal mines' mouths could manufacture superior smokeless coal while generating electricity to electrify England at one quarter of her present coal consumption for motor power. Many advantages of this motor are apparent. It would be more fitting for war vessels and planes. In a war vessel or other steamer it would occupy one fifth of the space of the present day engine and have one quarter of the weight of other engines."

Other Inventions

Among the other inventions of Senor Plancht are: Light-Expender which has the strength of six candle power in a circumference of 3000 feet, servicable on land, sea and in the air.

A propeller 90 percent efficient while all propellers now in use have an efficiency ranging only from 50 to 75 percent.

A hydraulic pump that would put the process of irrigation far ahead at a low cost.

An automatic pump for supplying fresh air all the time in the pneumatic tubes of automobiles This pump, keeps the tires evenly filled, prolongs the life of the rubber. It will save time and relieve worry of the automobile owner.

The novelty shops are offered a combination cigarette-roller-holder with ash tray and space for tobacco, paper, and matches. This can be made and sold at 25c each. A smoker can roll with it more than 1,000 cigarettes at the cost of one dollar. It will prevent cigarette ashes and sparks from damaging fine linens or other materials.

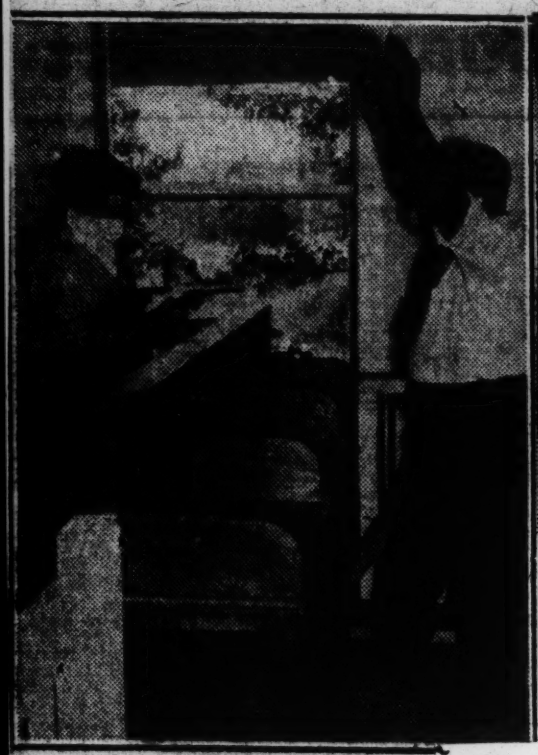
For those who wish to take something for the stomach's sake this inventor has a drink Non-intoxicating made from roots, herbs, and grasses which can be kept in your pantry in powder or liquid form and used at your thirst demand.

Suppose you want to catch a few roaches, well, just take your troubles to this inventor. He has a roach food that will draw them out of their dark damp holes, will draw them from the cellars and from the garrets into his roach trap; so you can really bring 'em back alive.

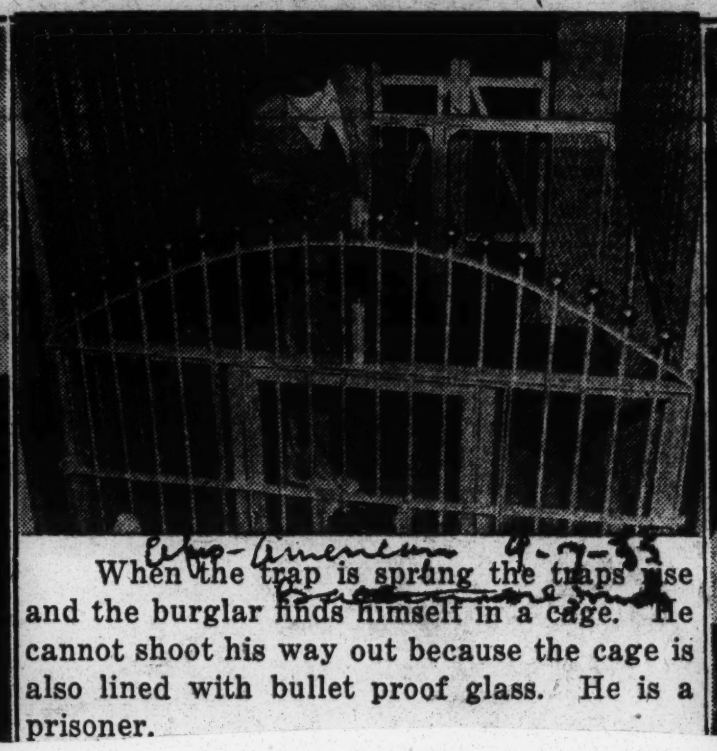
Mr. Nelson is arranging a speaking tour for Senor Plancht. He plans to present the inventor to 50 audiences in America in June, July, August, September, October and November of 1935. Senor Plancht's address is Lista de Correos, Havana. Cuba.

Inventions-1935

Harrisburg Man Invents Burglar Trap and Alarm



Harry Jackson, of 1225 N. Cameron Street, Harrisburg, Pa., shows how his newly-invented burglar trip works. The bandit steps up to the window with a "Stick 'em up!" command. The teller steps back and presses a button beneath his foot.



When the trap is sprung the traps rise and the burglar finds himself in a cage. He cannot shoot his way out because the cage is also lined with bullet proof glass. He is a prisoner.

Jackson, the inventor, is shown standing beside his invention in a model bank built for demonstration purposes in the downtown section.

Inventions - 1935

See: Negro Year Book
1931-32 Edition
Page: 166.

March 30, 1935

ICE CREAM AN OLD DISH

The origin of ice cream is unknown but varieties of frozen compounds are said to have been served in Italy as early as 1500 A. D. or a little before. The first factory for manufacturing commercial ice cream was established in Maryland in 1851.

Pathfinder

Ohio State U. Student Invents New Spirometer

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—The invention of a new and improved spirometer, an instrument which measures the capacity of the lungs, by Maceo Hill, graduate student at Ohio State university, has attracted much attention here.

Hill is a graduate student in the field of technical speech sounds. His new spirometer measures to the exact centimeter the amount of breath used in a single sentence. It also detects the breath changes.

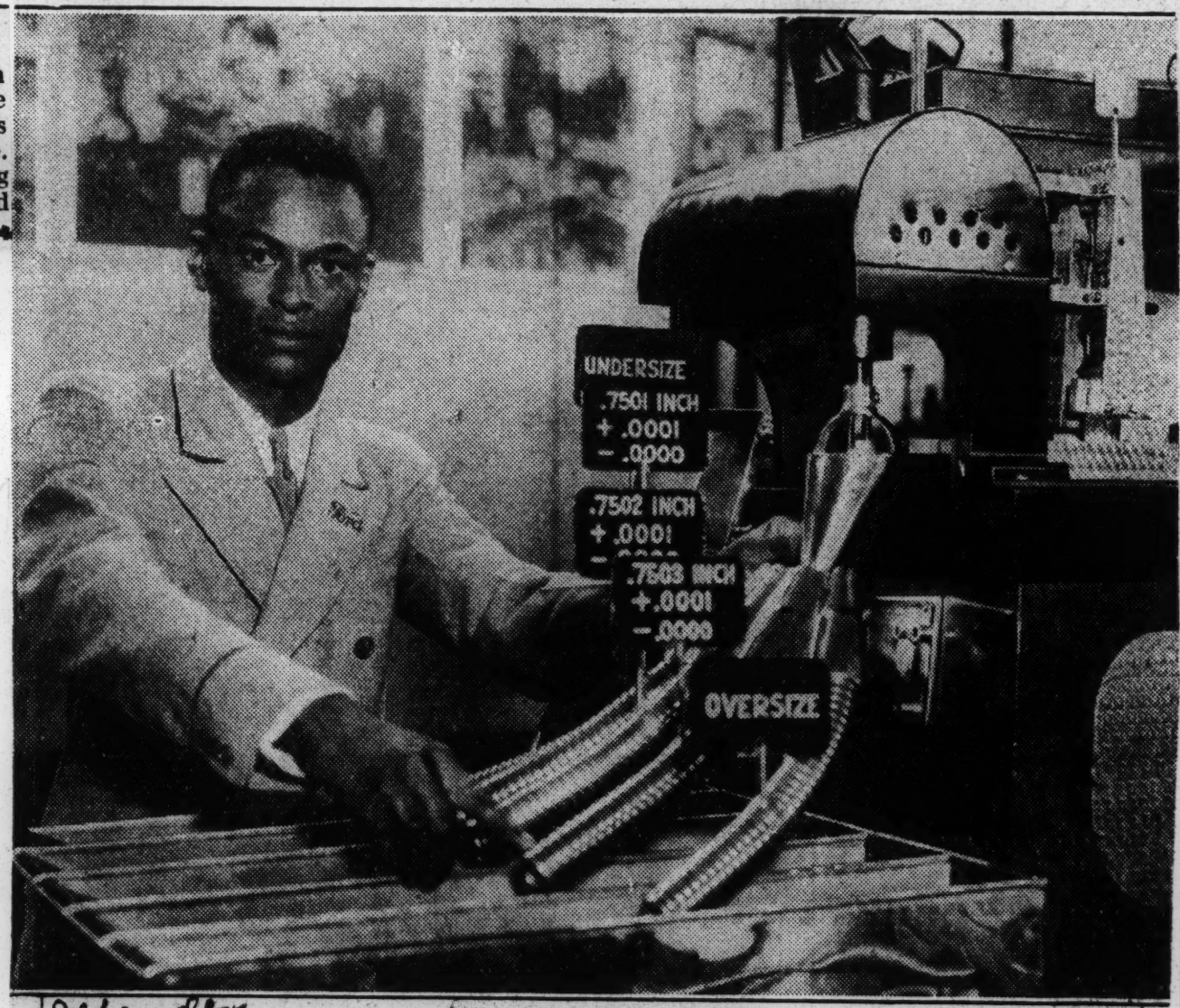
Hill demonstrated his new invention before the Ohio Speech Teachers association, a branch of the National Society for the Study of Speech, in his laboratory in Derby hall last week and withstood a battery of questions from speech authorities. At the end of the demonstration, the authorities said they were satisfied with the new instrument and are convinced that it will make a great contribution to the field of speech.

Hill has worked for a number of years on his invention in connection with his Master's degree in speech sounds and human speech production, dealing primarily with the defects of human speech.

Hill is a tennis player of national note and a scholar of high standing at the universtiy.

Dr. R. Russell, one of the world's foremost authorities in the field of speech, believes that Hill is the best trained and only Negro technician in the field of speech in the country today.

REPRESENTS FORD AT TUSKEGEE



Defender

Claude Harvard, young engineer of Detroit represented the Ford plant at Tuskegee Institute's Little Exposition of Applied Science in Armstrong Hall at the Institute, April 19 and 20. This youthful engineer demonstrated the same inspection machine, accurate to one ten-thousandth of an inch, which he demonstrated at the Ford Exposition in the Chicago World's Fair last summer. As a student at the Henry Ford Trade School at Dearborn, Harvard helped to design and build the machine which can measure dimensions one-thirtieth of the thickness of a human hair. The Ford representative, who is only twenty-three years old, is still associated with the Trade school, engaged in the development of other precision machinery for gauging parts in making Ford V-8 engines. One machine upon which Harvard is at work will inspect 600 camshafts an hour. It will be accurate to a thousandth part of an inch on the cams, and five ten-thousandths of an inch on the bearings.

4-27-35

True Facts About The Negro Race

Francis D. Crichton, Lynchburg, Va., has invented a flag holder which has the advantage of automatically releasing and readjusting the flag when it becomes wrapped or tangled around the flag pole.

Pittsburgh Courier 5-25-35

P. B. Hunt Addresses Phila. Engineer Group

Afro American

Negro Inventor Makes Special Bids for Apprentice Members.

The Associated Engineers of the Pryor Engineering Corporation were lauded for their splendid work in co-operating with Ray H. Pryor, Negro inventor of a new auto engine, by P. B. Hunt, instructor at the Downingtown Industrial School, at their regular Tuesday night meeting held in their offices, 716 S. 19th Street, Rooms 300-1-2.

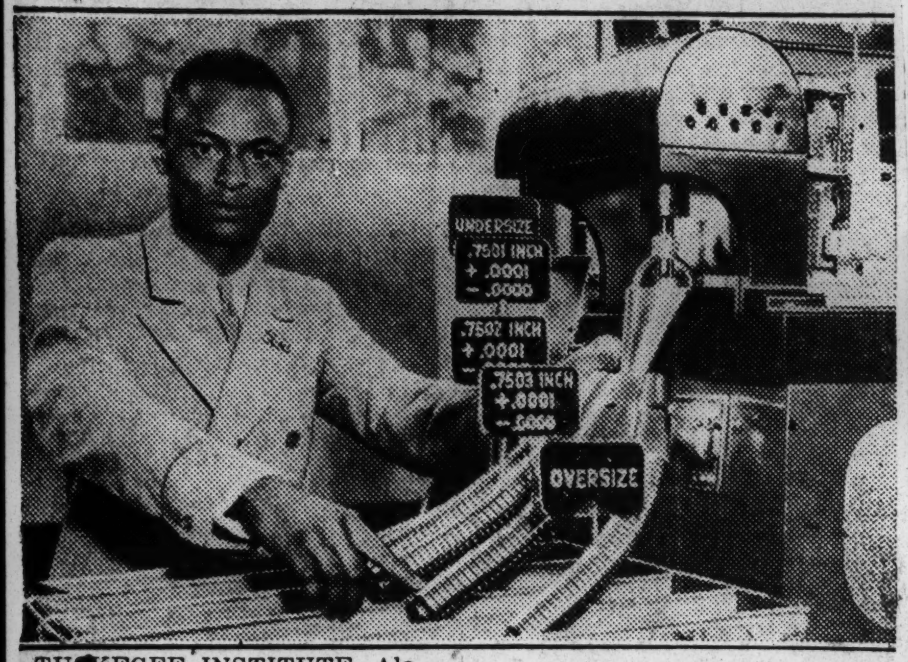
Mr. Hunt was very forceful in stating to the group that the "Pryor Corporation" is something that he has been looking for, and that he will give any assistance to the Engineering Staff. "I even would like to become a member," said Mr. Hunt.

It is the purpose of the Associated Engineers to construct, build and manufacture automobiles through their own skill. Their membership consists of mechanics, helpers, first and second class machinists, tool makers, bench hands, welders, moulders, draftsmen, pattern makers, designers, assemblymen, and electrical engineers. All of the men have been trained in their particular lines from various technical and trade schools.

In order to carry on their plan with a greater success, a membership drive has been opened for apprentice members to learn about Radial and Diesel Engines. The proposition is open for colored men and boys, colored women and girls. Pryor Radial Aviation Type Engines for autos weigh less than 100 pounds, produce 80 horse power at 2300 R.P.M., 40 to 50 miles to 1 gallon of gasoline. Its parts cost less than a Ford. Designed and manufactured entirely by Negro Engineers and Mechanics.

The inventor, Mr. Pryor, says, "The time has now arrived when the automobile industry is turning to Aviation Type Engines." Those interested can secure all information from Mr. Pryor himself at the office.

CLAUDE HARVARD REPRESENTS FORD PLANT AT TUSKEGEE



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Claude Harvard is the representative of the Ford plant who was at Tuskegee Institute's Little Exposition of Applied Science, held in Armstrong Hall here recently.

This youthful engineer demonstrated the same inspection machine, accurate to the one ten-thousandth of an inch, which he demonstrated at the Ford Exposition in the Chicago World's Fair last summer. As a student at the Henry Ford Trade School at Dearborn, Mr. Harvard helped to design and build the machine which can measure dimensions one-thirtieth the thickness of a human hair. He arrived at Tuskegee April 16 as it required several days to set up the machine and place it in running order.

The Ford representative, who is only 23 years old, is still associated with the Trade School, engaged in the development of other precision machinery for gauging parts in making Ford V-8 engines. One machine upon which Mr. Harvard is at work will inspect 600 camshafts an hour. It will be accurate to a thousandth part of an inch on the cams, and five ten-thousandths of an inch on the bearings

Made Enviable Record

Mr. Harvard, who has made an enviable record for himself with the Ford Trades School, addressed numerous student and faculty assemblies while at Tuskegee Institute. It is felt that his achievement in the engineering field will attract many students to the technical phases of education.

The science open house to visitors inaugurated its program Friday, April 19, with demonstrations and exhibits, continuing through Saturday.

Dr. Nathaniel O. Calloway, head of the department of chemistry, said: "The Little Exposition has as its objective the representation of the work of the students in the application of the sciences to agriculture, industry, homes and health. Special emphasis is being given to current work on the use of southern waste products.

Arkansan Invents New Auto Device

CAMDEN, Ark., Mar. 14.—Curtis L. Bryant, of 512 South Main street, has invented what he chooses to call an auto weather protector. The device gives full protection for a car from rain, dew or any hazardous weather, which might damage it.

Mr. Bryant conceived this idea in 1933 and applied for a patent the following year. Word has been received from Washington that he has been allowed a patent.

Opportunity to purchase an interest in the invention has been offered by Mr. Bryant. Full information may be received from the address given above.

Kans. Man Builds Iron Horse Which Runs 12 Miles Hour

FORT SCOTT, Kans. (ANP)—Carl Easley, an employee in the Frisco shops of this city for the post fourteen years, contributed the only original exhibit, a miniature locomotive, here during the annual observance of Railroad Week.

The locomotive, representing the four-eight-four type of passenger engine is six feet and two inches in length and weighs 165 pounds. It runs by compressed air or steam generated by an oil burner. It is equipped with Walscheap gears, air brakes, and is electrically lighted.

Under eighty pounds of pressure, according to Mr. Easley, who is a mechanic, the engine will attain a speed of twelve miles per hour. The railroad man made the locomotive in his own shop during spare time. He did all of the forging and there is not a piece of wood in the engine's structure. He exhibited a locomotive here three years ago, the first to run.

Spencer High Student Produces a New Fuel

J. W. Williams, research chemistry student of Spencer high school, has turned out what is said to be one of the best of fuels, from kindling. As a fuel in a cigarette lighter, it takes fire as readily as benzine and supports the flame, it is claimed.

On a careful calculation, Williams estimated that barely one gallon of this liquid could be obtained from 500 pounds of kindling.

Through the process in which the fuel was produced, good use can be made of the southern pine stumps and wasted chips from the turpentine distilled trees, thus utilizing materials now being thrown aside, it is stated.

The fuel is said to be a good solvent for fats and alkaloids, dissolving also such chemicals as ferric chloride, sulphur and phosphorus. It is a colorless liquid, but has a definite odor.

Negro Student Here Produces New Fuel

What is said to be a new fuel, made from kindling, has been produced by J. W. Williams, research chemistry student at Spencer high school. The substance, it is said, can be used in any cigarette lighter, catching fire and supporting the flame as readily as benzine.

On a careful calculation, Williams estimated that barely one gallon of this liquid could be obtained from [illegible] the regular movements, and in addition there are frequently extra movements.

"This is an average of a train movement about every 30 minutes during the day and night over this street and you can readily see the hazard involved at such a crossing. The fact that there is a double-track over the crossing increases the hazard, as parties may be watching one track and overlook the other one."

"C. BALDWIN."

At a meeting of the city commission Tuesday, City Manager Marshall

500 pounds of kindling.

Through the process in which the fuel was produced, good use can be made of the southern pine stumps and wasted chips from the turpentine distilled trees, thus utilizing materials now being thrown aside, it is stated.

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Inventions – 1936

Americus Ga. Recorder
January 23, 1936

Sumter County Negro Farm Agent Is Awarded Patents On Three Of His Inventions

By RAYMOND DUNCAN

A fascination for creative endeavour and a willingness to work long hours after the end of the day's regular duties has led Elbert Stallworth, negro agricultural agent for Sumter county, residing in Americus, to pursue an inventive career which is rapidly promising to emerge from a pastime into an occupation.

Stallworth, who was graduated from Tuskeegee Institute during the heydey of Booker T. Washington, already has received patents from the United States patent office for three of his electrically adapted household appliances. He also has secured patents from Belgium, France and Germany.

At present, he states, he has virtually completed arrangements which will grant him the needed financial backing to place at least one of his appliances on the market.

Irked by the hum of his electric fan far into the night, not to mention the added cost of current, and yet unwilling to endure the summer heat without the cooling apparatus, the negro county agent began work on perhaps his most successful brain-child in midsummer, 1933.

This involved the installation of an alarm clock attachment which would permit the operation of an electrical machine on a time basis. He finished it within two months and sought a United States patent on it, receiving it months later.

Setting the clock at the desired time, one is able to either turn on or off an electrical fan, stove, radio or the like.

As early as 1928, Stallworth was granted a patent on one of his avocational achievements. It was an electric heater, designed to afford a maximum of heat on a minimum of current, as well as being an attractive piece of furniture. Patents on this device have been extended in France Germany and Belgium.

The third of his inventions is an unusual and personal apparatus, that of an electrically-heated commode for convenience during illnesses and in homes lacking bathroom facilities.

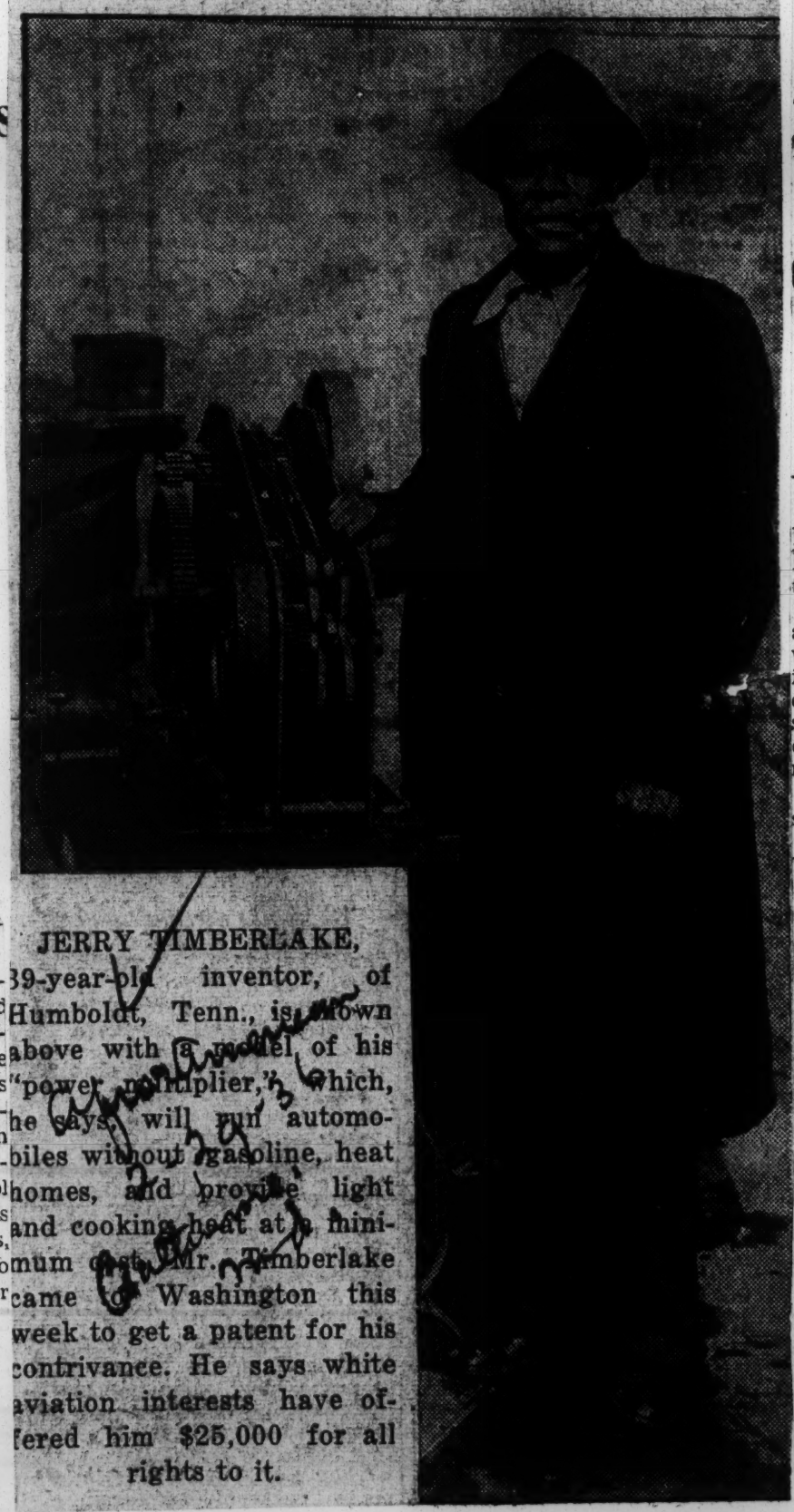
Stallworth is greatly encouraged by the assurance of the financial support which was not forthcoming during the depression. A group of Georgia business men have promised the negro inventor that they will lend the necessary aid to his alarm clock switch.

Alarm Switch

Preparation of patent specifications, itself a difficult and tedious task, has been done by the county agent without assistance. And he can produce his correspondence with the patent office which bears out his assertion that he has not received a single citation from the examiners.

A native of Monroe county, Alabama, Stallworth is 52 years old and has been the county's agricultural agent for 19 years. He is given widespread credit for his progressive effort, being responsible, it is said, for obtaining an endowment of $28,000 for the purpose of creating ten rural school buildings in the county. Of this number, six are school houses, two are teachers' cottages and two are manual training shops for young negro boys.

Another Age of Miracles?



JERRY TIMBERLAKE, 39-year-old inventor, of Humboldt, Tenn., is shown above with a model of his "power multiplier," which, he says, will run automobiles without gasoline, heat homes, and provide light and cooking heat at a minimum cost. Mr. Timberlake came to Washington this week to get a patent for his contrivance. He says white aviation interests have offered him $25,000 for all rights to it.

INVENTOR MAY REVOLUTIONIZE ENGINEERING

Contraption Can Produce 3-Horse Power; No Gears or Belts

WASHINGTON.—(ANS)—A machine which will revolutionize engineering is the claim of Jerry Timberlake for his recent cotraption which he calls a stepper-upper.

Timberlake exhibited his contrivance to Monday at his home and workshop, 1216 U street. The mashine at first glance resembled an old sewing machine. On close inspection it was found to be mounted on the base of an old sewing machine table.

The stepper-upper, Timberlake says, can produce 3-horse power where one ordinarily should be. There are no gears or belts.

Manufactures

A system of cams are used instead. Several manufactures of automobiles have written Timberlake for more details about his machine and he said that he has a patent pending and a Washington engineer was interest in the maufacturing and lacing of the machine on the market.

It will run automobiles, street cars, steam boats and locomotives on one-third of the power these vehicle now consume. For instance, one of the stepper-uppers may be plugged in an electric light socket in the home and will use current that is consumed by an ordinary bulb, but the stepper-upper will generate enough current to furnish light and heat for an average family.

Timberlake says he is not an engineer, but spent considerable time working in automobile shops in Michigan and Ohio. He is a native of Humboldt, Tenn., and has been here about three months.

Commonwealth
Richmond, Va. ~~News Leader~~.
March , 1936

WILLIAM RUSH of Richmond, head-waiter at the Commonwealth Club for the past twenty-five years, and an employee there for more than forty years, will have his famous recipe for panned oysters on corn cakes included in a cook book soon to be released by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The book will contain a collection of recipes by well-known Negro chefs throughout the country.

Oberlin Man Invents New Electric Comb

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By E. W. WORTHY

OBERLIN, O., May 21—At a recent exhibition, given by the Lorain County Federation of Women Clubs, an electrical reversible pressing comb, invented by a local citizen, R. C. Smith, was on display. There are several electric combs on the market, but this comb, is is said, to be a a great improvement over the others. The heat is steady it eliminates smoke and grease and does not leave the ends of the hair harsh and brittle. After more than two years of experiment, Mr. Smith was able to perfect these outstanding features.

Miss Katherine E. Higgins, licensed graduate beautician of Poro College, has this to say:

"I have used Mr. Smith's comb and find it satisfactory in every way. It is light on the wrist and works with ease and efficiency and a time saver.

Mr. Smith intends to manufacture under his own supervision.

Inventions - 1936

SUES PULLMAN COMPANY FOR $1,500,000

Herbert Lawsen, Seattle, Says His Air-Cooling Patent Was Stolen

SEATTLE. — (ANS) — Charging that an air cooling and conditioning system that he invented was infringed upon by the Pullman company, Herbert Lawsen, a former porter, filed suit for one million and a half dollars here Wednesday, April 22. The suit was filed in the federal court.

Lawsen claims that he obtained a patent for his invention which, according to the petition, the Pullman company infringed upon in its air-conditioned Pullman cars.

The principles of his patent, Lawsen says, are embodied in the air cooling device used on Pullman cars today.

In setting the amount of the damage suit, Lawsen said that he believed he had been deprived of at least a million dollars or more by the infringement.

The case has not been set for hearing.

H. U. Prof's Invention Reveals Root Habits

WASHINGTON—

Science Service, publicity outlet for scientific achievement, recently called attention to a device invented by Dr. Morris A. Raines, associate professor of botany at Howard University, which makes the root system of plants visible throughout their entire growth.

One of the things shown is that roots of two plants, when their tips approach, do not actually make contact, but when they are still a little distance apart, bend aside and then grow parallel.

Science Notes Negro Device

WASHINGTON, (C) — Science Service has noted a device invented by Dr. Morris A. Raines of Howard University which indicates growing roots speak a chemical language.

NEGRO INVENTS SLEEPING CAR

(From The Charlotte Observer)

Many Charlotteans were interested recently in observing Tom Redding, Wilkesboro Negro, as he demonstrated his new invention for quickly turning the front seats of automobiles into comfortable beds.

A patent has been obtained by Redding for the new apparatus. By using the new invention one can recline with the back of the front seat about half way back or turn the seat into a full length bed with rubber inflated mattress. With one push on a button the seat drops back halfway, and with another push it goes all the way back. It is believed the invention will make the use of trailer cars unnecessary and that motorists may sleep in their cars.

T. H. Settle, formerly register of deeds of Wilkes county, accompanied Redding to Charlotte and is interested in promoting the invention.

INVENTION MAKES "PULLMAN" OF AN ORDINARY MOTOR CAR

WILKESBORO, N. C., Dec. 17 — (ANP) — J. T. Redding, a well known local merchant, has perfected an invention which bids fair to revolutionize motor travel and add to the comfort of cross-country tours. He has invented a convertible auto seat which can be turned back and made into a comfortable bed. He plans to sell the device to a manufacturing company in the near future.

Inventions - 1937

HIS INVENTION BECOMES THE LATEST TOY CRAZE

Courier 12-4-37 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Upper right: Arthur Lee, who worked as assistant to a Newark, N. J., shipbuilder, discovered that he had inventive talent. Now he makes and markets the latest toy craze in the East, a flying fish known as "The China Clipper." Big department stores have ordered his entire output. Lee is shown here with some of his inventions, while in the accompanying photo his mother, sister and close friends are shown at work in the "China Clipper Shop" at 20 Lemon street, Newark. Left to right are Mrs. Belle Daniels, Mrs. Ida Corley, Miss Ida Lee, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall and Mrs. Minnie Lee.—Photo by Dewey Ackis.

Inventions - 1937

The Week's Editorial

Afro-American
12/11/37
Baltimore, Md.

Can You Invent Something?

M. St. Matthew Ashley has sent this paper copies of his new system "super-simple business efficiency calendar" one form of which is reproduced with this editorial.

1938 JANUARY		
1	SAT.	
2	SUN.	
3	TUES.	18
4	WED.	19
5	THURS.	27
6	FRI.	21
7	SAT.	22
8	SUN.	23
9	MON.	24
10	TUES.	25
11	WED.	26
12	THURS.	27
13	FRI.	28
14	SAT.	29
15	SUN.	30
16	MON.	31
17	TUES.	

We do not know how useful or practical our readers would find Mr. Ashley's new idea in calendar making, but the point we make is, that IT IS AN IDEA.

Mr. Ashley has produced something new and has thereby taken a place in the procession of those who explore new frontiers, invent new appliances and make new discoveries in the march of progress.

The human race has made a lot of progress in its short history. But we have merely tapped the boundless supply of new ideas which coming generations will utilize.

Every day somebody comes forward with a new invention, a new discovery or a new method of doing something, and the AFRO-AMERICAN hails Mr. Ashley's effort along this line, because it points the way for any ambitious youth who may have ideas.

Some of the simplest inventions have brought fame and fortune. Last week, patents granted by the U.S. government included an oil can with an undentable and non-clogging rubber spout; also

A tooth brush with a rubber bulb on the handle for rinsing the teeth while brushing.

Patents have been taken out for bumpers on the side of automobiles and a shirt with a built-in tie.

And despite the millions of things which have been invented, the world can still use a million more.

Think of some of them: a hair grower, a cure for colds, an oil that will last longer in an engine, a buttonhole machine.

A man like you and I invented the zipper and the safety pin as well as the fountain pen and lead pencil.

What these men have done you can do, if you are willing to put your ideas to work. You'll probably be laughed at for your trouble; yet it may be consolation to know that Henry Ford, Orville Wright and Robert Fulton were laughed at, too.

Inventions— 1937

Inventors and Their INVENTIONS

EDITOR'S NOTE: Since 1900, with the exception of three persons, whose names have been added by Charles E. Hall, United States Census office statistician, there has been no record of colored inventors.

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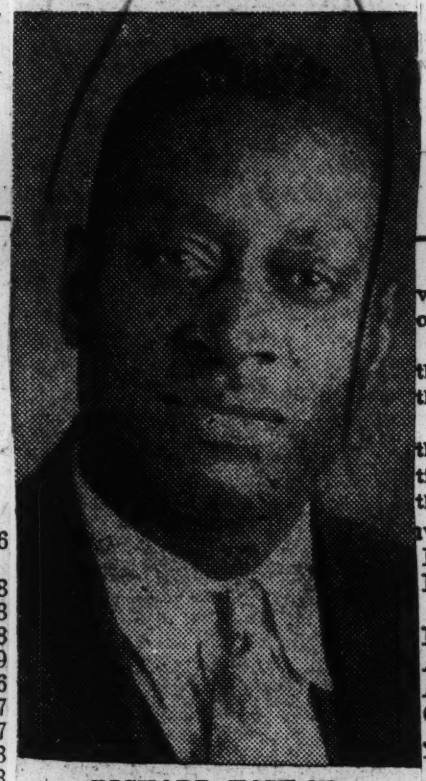
Let AFRO readers who know of other inventors since 1900 send us their names, addresses, whether living or dead, patent number, description of the invention, and date of patent, and thus aid us in bringing the list up to date.

Inventor	Invention	Date
J. H. Hunter,	Portable Weighing Scales	Nov. 3, 1896
R. N. Hyde,	Composition for Cleaning and Preserving Carpets	Nov. 6, 1888
B. F. Jackson,	Heating Apparatus	March 1, 1898
B. F. Jackson,	Matrix Drying Apparatus	May 10, 1898
B. F. Jackson,	Gas Burner	April 4, 1899
H. A. Jackson,	Kitchen Table	Oct. 6, 1896
W. H. Jackson,	Railway Switch	March 9, 1897
W. H. Jackson,	Railway Switch	March 16, 1897
W. H. Jackson,	Automatic Locking Switch	Aug. 23, 1898
D. Johnson,	Rotary Dining Table	Jan. 15, 1888
D. Johnson,	Lawn Mower Attachment	Sept. 10, 1889
D. Johnson,	Grass Receivers for Lawn Mowers	June 10, 1900
I. R. Johnson,	Bicycle Frame	Oct. 10, 1899
F. Johnson,	Swinging Chairs	Nov. 15, 1881

Inventor



RICHARD TAYLOR

Who was granted a patent June 22 on his "La Tie", an instrument which he designed to facilitate the handling of sheet music. Taylor resigned from the railway service in 1935 to develop several ideas, one of which was the "La Tie". The inventor is 46 years old and lives at 464 E. 31st St. Several jobbers have made lucrative offers to handle Taylor's instru-

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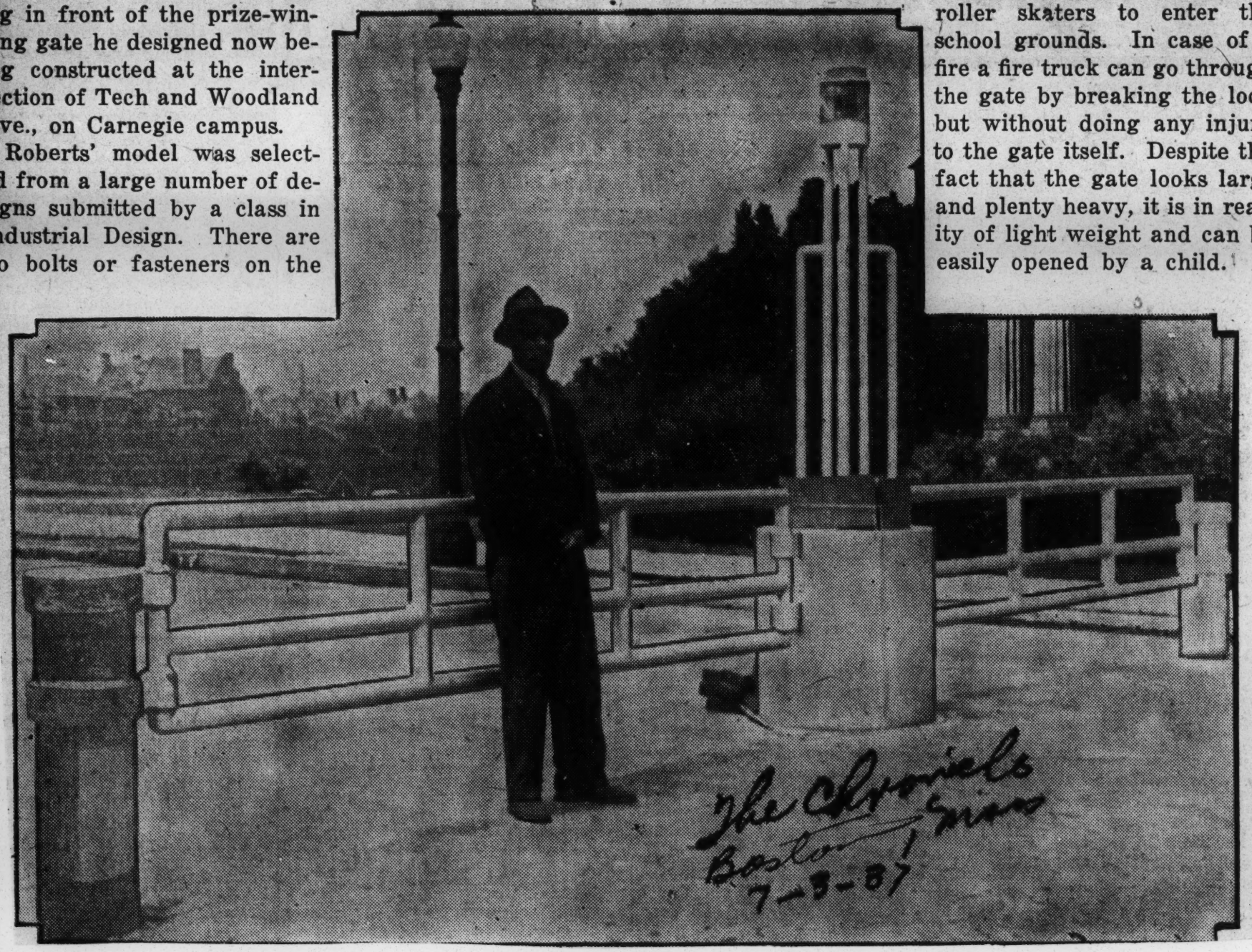
Inventor	Invention	Date
E. McCoy,	Dope Cup	Sept. 29, 1891
E. McCoy,	Lubricator (8 patents)	Dec. 29, 1891 to June 27, 1899
D. McCree,	Portable Fire Escape	Nov. 11, 1890
A. Mendenhall,	Holder for Driving Reins	Nov. 28, 1899
A. Miles,	Elevator	Oct. 11, 1887
C. L. Mitchell,	Phoneterisin	Jan. 1, 1884
J. M. Mitchell,	Cheek Row Corn Planter	Jan. 16, 1900
W. N. Moody,	Game Board Design	May 11, 1897
K. Morehead,	Reel Carrier	Oct. 6, 1896
G. W. Murray,	Combined Furrow Opener and Stalk Knocker	Apr. 10, 1894
G. W. Murray	Cultivator and Marker	Apr. 10, 1894.

PRIZE GATE AND DESIGNER

WALTER ROBERTS, young Carnegie Tech June graduate, shown in the photo, is standing in front of the prize-winning gate he designed now being constructed at the intersection of Tech and Woodland Ave., on Carnegie campus.

Roberts' model was selected from a large number of designs submitted by a class in Industrial Design. There are no bolts or fasteners on the gate—it is all welded. Space has been left on either side of the gate to allow bicyclists and roller skaters to enter the school grounds. In case of a fire a fire truck can go through the gate by breaking the lock but without doing any injury to the gate itself. Despite the fact that the gate looks large and plenty heavy, it is in reality of light weight and can be easily opened by a child.



The Chronicle Sunday Boston 7-3-37

An Important Discovery

DR. Lewis W. Chubb, research director for Westinghouse laboratories, Pittsburgh, has been granted a patent on "the use of polarized light for eliminating headlight glare."

Tragedy inspired Dr. Chubb to find a solution for glaring headlights, one of the major causes of the high ratio of automobile accidents on the highways. His wife was killed in an accident in 1919 when the driver of the car was blinded by the glaring headlights of another automobile.

His solution lies in the application of polarized light to the driving requirements of motorists, making it standard equipment for all automobiles, the same as the rear vision mirror, the reflector tail-light, and other safety devices.

Insurance figures for 1935 showed that 24,000 auto accidents in America took place at night. It is generally accepted by those who have studied the problem of our mounting highway accidents that glaring headlights are as weighty contributing factors as faulty brakes, bad motors, poor vision, and thoughtlessness.

Dr. Chubb has made an important discovery which may go a long way in saving thousands of lives lost yearly in automobile accidents. Safety on American highways is a pressing necessity, as has been recognized through various conferences between state and federal authorities. Any effort to reduce accidents on the highway through scientific discoveries should receive wholehearted support from automobile manufacturers and legislative assemblies.

Inventions-1937

NEW INVENTION TURNS ON RADIO

The Courier

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—(ANP)—If you have ever missed a radio program because you forgot to tune in on time, you'll appreciate the new invention, the Radio Ace Unit, which James Matthew Allen, 24-year-old ex-Howard University student, has recently put on the market.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Allen is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Allen of Smithfield, N. C., his birthplace.

2/6/37

The unit looks like a fancy little electric clock and it sits on the radio and tunes in programs at whatever hour one wishes. Allen has secured a patent on his invention. He works at his home at 2821 Georgia avenue northwest.

Famous Car Wheel Case Is Settled By Chicago Court

Black Inventor

CHICAGO, Mar. 11.—(ANP)—Many of this city's older citizens, those familiar with the spectacular and colorful career of the late "Doc" Elbert R. Robinson, widely known as "Car Wheel" Robinson, were interested this week to learn that finish had been written to this famous case when Judge John F. O'Connell in Probate Court had ruled that there were no tangible assets in the estate left by the late eccentric inventor who died in 1924.

Robinson first attracted public notice nearly 40 years ago when, working as machinist in a Chicago steel foundry, he discovered a process for making steel car wheels, flanged, and which under his process could be made cheaper, were more durable and lasted longer than those made by the prevailing method. His success with the railroad inspired him to perfect other inventions, outstanding among which were the overhead trolley, now universally used, and the interlocking switch, which, operated automatically, enables cars to switch off the main track, and which is now also universally used.

In the years that followed perfection of his inventions, "Car Wheel" Robinson engaged in extensive litigation against railroad and street car companies for infringement of his patent rights, the total damages sought reaching the staggering total of a billion and a half dollars. Those familiar with his many court battles say that at one time he was offered $250,000 by a railroad corporation to surrender all claims under his patents, but he refused. It was said that if he had collected one cent as royalty for all the wheels made under his patents that he would be the richest man in the world, as every country was using his type of wheel.

Later, as he saw he was waging a losing battle against the nation's best corporation lawyers, Robinson organized a stock company, sold shares and continued the legal battle with the understanding that if and when damages were awarded him, the stockholders would be repaid in proportion to the amount they had invested with him.

In Judge O'Connel's court this week, the courtroom was crowded with these stockholders most of the white, and including many foreigners. Shortly after Robinson's death, more than 500 of these creditors had formed an association, in an attempt to collect on the money advanced the inventor and many of these were in court to hear the pronouncement by the judge that has probably lowered the curtain on one of the most famous cases in Chicago's history.

Inventors and Their INVENTIONS

Afro-American 3-27-37

Baltimore, Md.

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Inventor	Invention	Date
W. B. Abrams,	Hame Attachment	Apr. 14, 1891
C. W. Allen,	Self-leveling Table	Nov. 1 1898
J. B. Allen,	Clothes Line Support	Dec. 10, 1895
A. P. Ashbourne,	Process for Preparing Cocoanut for Domestic use	June 1, 1875
A. P. Ashbourne,	Biscuit Cutter	Nov. 30, 1875
A. P. Ashbourne,	Refining Cocoanut Oil	July 17, 1880
L. C. Bailey,	Combined Truss and Bandage	Sept. 25, 1883
L. C. Bailey,	Folding Bed	July 18, 1899
William Bailes,	Ladder Scaffold Support	Aug. 5, 1879
C. C. Bailiff,	Shampoo Head-rest	Oct. 11, 1898
W. J. Ballow,	Combined Hat Rack and Table	Mar. 29, 1898
A. E. Barnes,	Design for Sign	Aug. 19, 1898
A. J. Beard,	Rotary Engine	July 5, 1892
A. J. Beard,	Car-Coupler	Nov. 23, 1897

Inventors and Their INVENTIONS

Afro-American 5-15-37

Baltimore, Md.

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W. S. Campbell,	Self Setting Animal Trap	Aug. 30, 1881
B. F. Cargill,	Invalid Cot	July 25, 1899
T. A. Carrington,	Range	July 25, 1876
W. C. Carter,	Umbrella Stand	Aug. 4, 1885
J. M. Certain,	Parcel Carrier for Bicycles	Dec. 26, 1899
M. A. Cherry,	Velocipede	May 8, 1888
M. A. Cherry,	Street Car Fender	Jan. 1, 1895
T. S. Church,	Carpet Beating Machine	July 22, 1884
O. B. Clare,	Trestle	Oct. 9, 1888
R. Coates,	Overboot for Horses	April 19, 1892
G. Cook,	Automatic Fishing Device	May 30, 1899
J. S. Coolidge,	Harness Attachment	Nov. 13, 1888
A. R. Cooper,	Shomeker's Jack	Aug. 22, 1899
J. Cooper,	Shutter and Fastening	May 1, 1883
J. Cooper,	Elevator Device	April 2, 1895
J. Cooper,	Elevator Device	Sept. 21, 1897

NEGRO INVENTS NEW PROCESS FOR FIBRE

Afro-American

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 2 (By Chatwood Hall for ANP).—Had you walked into Dr. Carver's laboratory at Tuskegee in 1920-21 you would have found a slender olive-colored student doing special work in chemistry under Dr. Carver's direction.

Today in the modernly equipped physiolcgy laboratory of the All-Union Rice Experiment Station in the town of Zernograd near Rostov-on Don, that same chemist may be found carrying through a process for the mass production of rope and other fibre material from a rice by-product.

John Sutton was born in San Antonio, Texas, where his father is principal of a city school. He majored in chemistry at Drake University and was a fellow at Iowa State College for one year. In order to obtain money for his tuition, he chopped wood, fired furnaces and cleaned yards.

Springfield Dentist Granted Patent

Springfield, Mass.—A patent has recently been granted to Dr. W. B. Jones of 115 State street, Springfield on an improved dental impression tray which reduces the discomfort to patients and speeds up the work of the dentist. This improved tray is primarily for use in securing impressions of the upper jaw.

Dr. Jones, after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania dental school, worked in the office of Dr. L. J. Delsarte of Brooklyn, N.Y. before coming to Springfield, where he has practiced for the past 29 years. He has appeared before the joint medical and dental sections of the National Medical Association to deliver discourses on dental surgery and practices. He was elected president of the dental section in 1923.

He is quite active in the Sunday school of the Third Baptist church of Springfield and the Sumner lodge of Masons. Dr. Jones is married and resides at 851 Walnut street. He has four children, one of whom is nationally known for her superb playing on the tennis courts.

Inventors and Their INVENTIONS

EDITOR'S NOTE: Since 1900, with the exception of three persons, whose names have been added by Charles E. Hall, United States Census office statistician, there has been no record of colored inventors.

The AFRO will print in installments the list of inventors compiled by the late Henry E. Baker, onetime student at the U.S. Naval Academy, for the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Let AFRO readers who know of other inventors since 1900 send us their names, addresses. whether living or dead, patent number, description of the invention, and date of patent, and thus aid us in bringing the list up to date.

W. A. Diltz, Shoe	April 30. 1867
C. J. Dorticus, Device for Applying Coloring Liquids to Side of Soles or Heels of Shoes	Mar. 19, 1895
C. J. Dorticus, Machine for Embossing Photographs	Apr. 16, 1895
C. J. Dorticus, Photographic Print Wash	Apr. 23, 1895
C. J. Dorticus, Hose Leak Stop	July 18, 1899
P. B. Downing, Electric Switch for R.R.	June 17, 1890
P. B. Downing, Letter Box	Oct. 27, 1891
P. B. Downing, Street Letter Box	Oct. 27, 1891
J. H. Dunnington, Horse Detachers	Mar. 16, 1897
T. H. Edmonds, Separating Screens	July 20, 1897
T. Elkins, Dining, Ironing and Quilting Frame Combined	Feb. 22, 1870
T. Elkins, Chamber Commode	Jan. 9, 1872
T. Elkins, Refrigerating Apparatus	Nov. 4, 1879
J. H. Evans, Convertaible Settees	Oct. 5, 1897

Given Patent Rights for Adjustable Shirt Collar

WASHINGTON

The troubles of the hard-to-fit man whose neck size increases before his shirts wear out have been taken care of at the Patent Office, where patent rights for a "mechanical, adjustable shirt" were granted to Roland Alston of 244 Tenth Street, Northeast.

Alston, who is a tailor, says that he has been working on the shirt for eight years.

The original shirt was adjustable under the arms and at the back of the collar, but the Patent Office sleuths dug up an under-arm adjustment many years old, and allowed Alston's claims only on the collar. Adjustment is made by means of a narrow strap over a box-pleat underneath the collar, which remains smooth, eliminating the troubles caused by shrinking.

ROLAND ALSTON

Inventors and Their INVENTIONS

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Inventor	Invention	Patent Date
F. W. Griffin	Pool Table Attachment	June 13, 1899
S. W. Gunn	Boot or Shoe	Jan. 16, 1900
J. H. Haines	Portable Basin	Sept. 28, 1897
J. F. Hammonds	Apparatus for Holding Yarn-Skeins	Dec. 15, 1896
F. H. Harding	Extension Banquet Table	Nov. 22, 1898
Jesse Harrison	Combination Toothbrush and Paste-Holder	Feb. 9, 1932
J. Hawkins	Gridiron	March 26, 1845
R. Hawkins	Harness Attachment	Oct. 4, 1887
M. Headen	Foot Power Hammer	Oct. 5, 1886
R. Hearnes	Sealing Attachment for Bottles	Feb. 15, 1898
R. Hearnes	Detachable Car Fender	July 4, 1899
A. F. Hilyer	Water Evaporator Attachment for Hot Air Registers	August 26, 1890
A. F. Hiyler	Registers	Oct. 14, 1890
E. H. Holmes	Cage	Nov. 12. 1895

Inventors and Their INVENTIONS

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Inventor	Invention	Date
F. Johnson	Eye Protector	Nov. 2, 1880
W. Johnson	Velocipede	June 20, 1899
W. A. Johnson	Paint Vehicle	Dec. 4, 1888
W. H. Johnson	Overcoming Dead Centers	Feb. 4, 1896
W. H. Johnson	Overcoming Dead Centers	Oct. 11, 1898
W. Johnson	Egg Beater	Feb. 5, 1884
Jones and Long	Caps for Bottles	Sept. 13, 1898
L. H. Latimer	Manufacturing Carbons	June 17, 1882
L. H. Latimer	Apparatus for Cooling and Disinfecting,	Jan. 12, 1886
L. H. Latimer	Locking Racks for Hats, Coats and Umbrellas	March 24, 1896
W. H. Lavalette	Printing Press	Sept. 17, 1878
H. Lee	Animal Trap	Feb. 12, 1867
J. Lee	Kneeding Machine	Aug. 7, 1894
J. Lee	Bread Crumbing Machine	June 4, 1895
F. W. Leslie	Envelope Seal	Sept. 21, 1897
A. L. Lewis	Window Cleaner	Sept. 27, 1892

PATENTS DEVICE TO JERK ON JAWBONE WITH LESS PAIN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 11— Anouncement was made here last week that Dr William D. Jones, in practice here for the past 29 years, had been granted a patent on an improved dental impression tray which is less discomfort to patients and to enable the work to be done more easily. The number of the patent is 2,086,375.

The tray is for use in taking impressions of the upper jaw.

Dr. Jones is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, is a member of the Springfield Dental Association

Inventions — 1938

Madison, Ames Business Man, Inventor Of Radiator Attachment. Visits Here

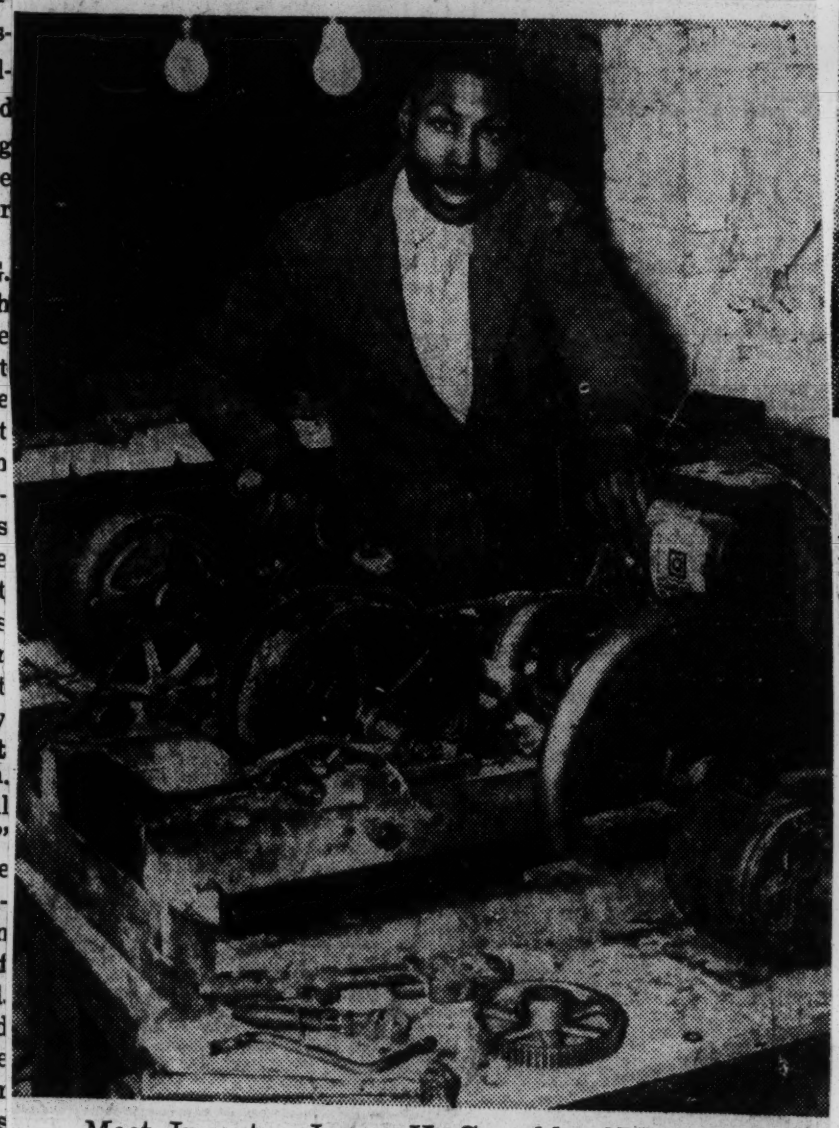
"It pays to start small and stay small because there is no disgrace to be small if you are putting out a high class product," stated Walter G. Madison, mechanical engineer, when questioned about Negro businesses Wednesday. Mr. Madison further stated that Negroes like to start with a big front instead of working up. "A large business requires a lot of blood for somebody to shed," he said.

Mr. Madison is owner of the W. G. Madison Company, Ames, Iowa, which makes and distributes the Eclipse Radiator Bracket used to support steam radiators from the wall. The superior feature of the bracket is that it fits every type and size of steam radiators. Distribution covering thirteen states has been as far north as Wisconsin and as far South as the Gulf in the middle states. The bracket approved by government engineers has been used and often specified for schools, hospitals and government buildings. It is the only item that any Negro is offering in the government fifteen billion dollar building program.

"There is a lack of technical skill among colored people at present," Mr. Madison stated. "The average person does not receive enough training in high school to capably fill an artisan job without a year or two of more training," he further explained. Mr. Madison employs both white and colored in his firm but uses white salesmen exclusively because of their present establishment in the business world.

When questioned about business relationships in the South the engineer en route South stated that he had never had an unpleasant interview with any architect, contractor or builder in any of the southern states. He maintains an office in Nashville, Tennessee. He is the father of four sons, the oldest, Walter G., Jr., now a sophomore in the engineering school at Iowa State College in Ames. Mr. Madison is the fourth Negro to graduate from Iowa State, graduating in 1914, and the first to graduate from the mechanical engineering department.

INVENTS EVER-READY BATTERY



Meet Inventor James H. Crumble, 278 Stuyvesant avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., who is demonstrating his home-made electric generator. Crumble says his invention charges old batteries by a secret friction process, and the batteries, in turn, run the machine. Consequently he has a machine which runs all the time, since there is always plenty of electricity to run it and it costs him nothing. Crumble, who landed in New York from Rocky Mount, N. C., five years ago, is studying practical uses for his machine. He has never had any technical training as an electrician.

Inventor Has Machine to Turn Weight into Power

YORK, Pa.—Dead weight can be converted into power, light, heat, and a motive force for machinery, according to Jerry Timberlake, 306 South Pershing Avenue, who has applied for a patent on an idea that he says will supply all the energy for the U.S. at one-tenth the present cost.

J. Timberlake

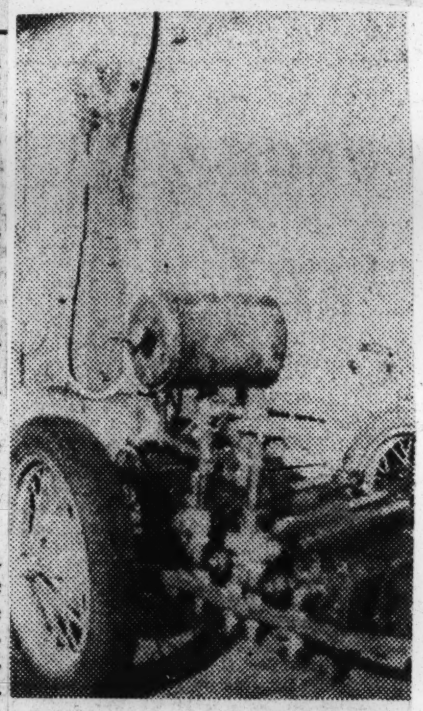
His invention would utilize the weight now going to waste on train rails, streets, and highways. To the rails, Mr. Timberlake says, there is to be a plunger. The wheels of the train hit this gadget and it is depressed to the level of the track. A lever is moved which operates a compressor and the power is stored as compressed air.

Put Highways to Work

The principle is similar on highways and streets where platforms, much in the form of weight machines, would receive the weight of autos and trucks.

Mr. Timberlake hopes to demonstrate the compressor part of the invention that he has already at work on his auto, before governors, mayors, and national authorities.

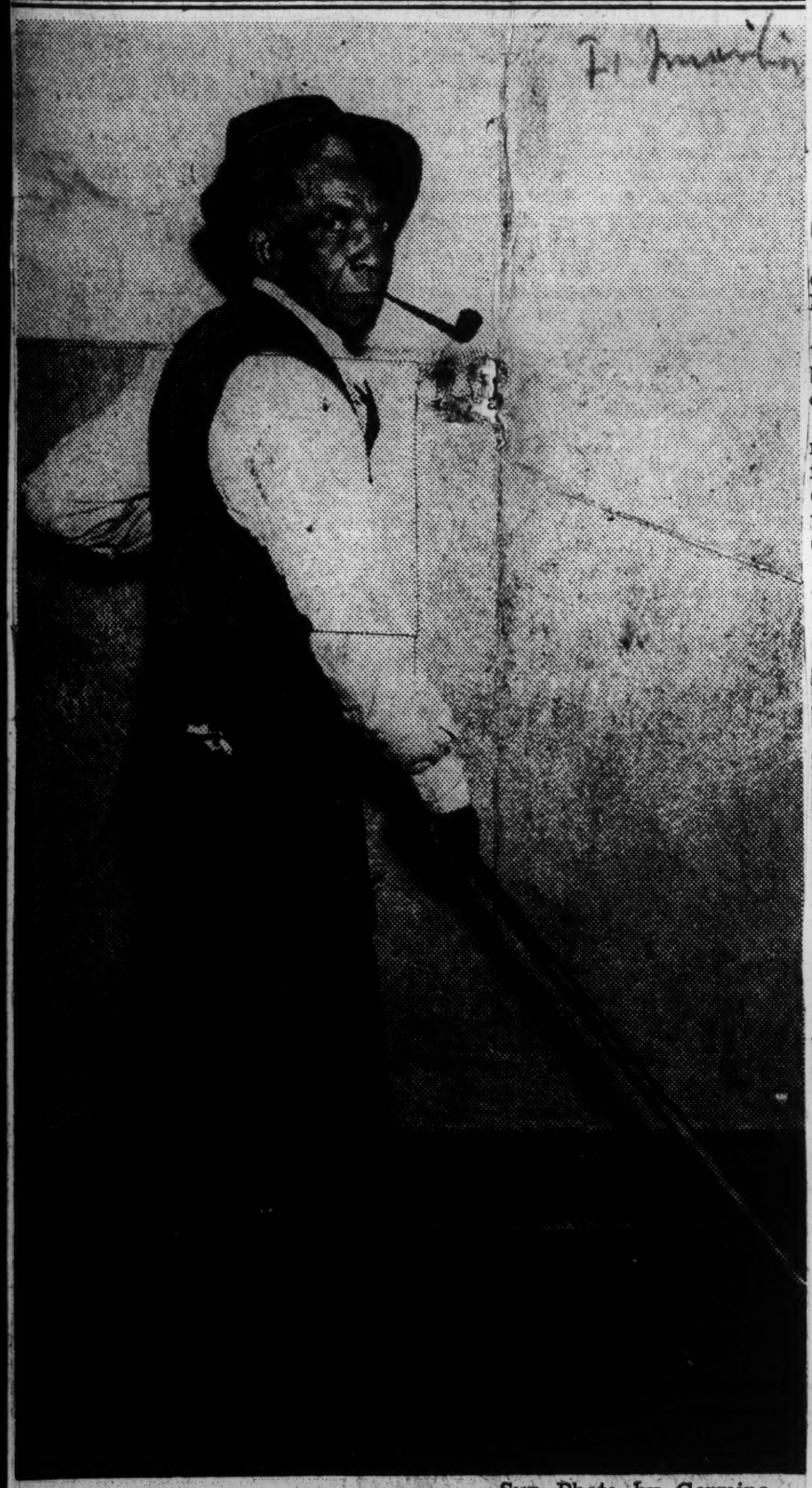
The inventor said he was granted a patent in 1920 based on this principal for use on railroads in pumping water into tanks. Recently he received a letter from the National Bureau of Standards in regard to the invention.



HERE'S THE INVENTION

Durham, N. C. Sun
March 18, 1938

Books Are Not Educational



Sun Photo by Germino

UNCLE HENRY FAUCETTE, now janitor at the Central junior high school after 48 years of janitoring in the high schools of Durham, has gleaned some remarkable educational views from his contacts with teachers and from his own observations of the students. Now he is thinking of retiring and using the profits from a patent medicine he has developed to aid humanity and teach children that education comes from within, not from books.

Negro Janitor Says Modern Schools Are "Slaughterhouses of Learning"

Education Comes From Within, Not From Books, Declares "Uncle Henry"

BY BEN SMITH

Uncle Henry is thinking of retiring.

For 48 years now Henry Faucette has been janitoring in the Durham city schools and has watched schools and school systems, teachers and pupils come and go, but he has hopes of becoming rich enough soon to retire.

Uncle Henry has developed and marketed a medicine, a blood purifier, whose sales are rapidly increasing, as local druggists bear witness, and which threatens to require all of his time.

And so, faced with the grave danger of becoming a wealthy man, Uncle Henry seems inclined to do all he can to welcome that danger, even to the point of meeting it more than half-way, ready to relax into the ease of a janitor-emeritus.

Interrupted in the midst of his janitorial duties at Central Junior high school, the latest stop in his peregrinations among the schools of Durham, Uncle Henry declared that he already has plans for using his wealth-to-come for the benefit of humanity.

The best way he knows to help humanity, he said, is to establish a school to teach boys and girls that books in themselves are not educational, an observation drawn from nearly half a century of contact with Durham's educators and educational processes.

"It is a knowledge of the world and things surrounding you" that marks a truly educated person, Uncle Henry said, his brow wrinkled as he tried to express his feelings. "Education is in you and has got to be drawn out of you, you can't put it in with books," he observed.

Students nowadays don't even try to take advantages of their books, Uncle Henry feels. They don't "study anything but foolishness," he said and termed the school of today a "slaughterhouse of learning."

Uncle Henry particularly deplored the fact that he no longer comes in contact with any Greek or Latin experts in the Durham schools.

Not only as an educator but also as a janitor does Uncle Henry think the old days were best. It's a lot more trouble now to clean up a school building, for the boys "just keep things tore up all the time," he said.

Just the same he seems to like to have a flock of boys around him, and they in turn always are glad to hear Uncle Henry talk. They seem to think he is about the greatest speaker that ever struck this neck of the woods, and his lecture entitled "The Intelligence was the Prisoner of the Syllogism" always attracts an admiring throng..

Uncle Henry's formal education stopped at the fifth grade, but he has made the most of his opportunities to associate with Durham's educational leaders.

When at the age of 14, in 1890 he embarked on his career as custodian of the public school buildings in the city, he was the only janitor in the only public school in Durham.

That school, held in a building rented from W. H. Wright, was located on West Main street where the Norfolk and Western railroad crossing now is situated, almost exactly on the spot where the watchman's tower stands, Uncle Henry recalls.

E. W. Cannady was superintendent then and T. J. Simmons was principal.

The man in the Durham school system of whom Uncle Henry seems to have the most favorable recollections is the late C. W. Toms, who served both as high school principal and superintendent in the nineties.

Uncle Henry has "followed the high schools" in his janitorial career, leaving the old school on Main street for the Morehead school, which housed the intermediate grades as well as the high school, then on to the Morris street high school, Central high, and now Central junior high.

Whether Uncle Henry actually will leave the scene of his lifelong activities is doubted by many of his friends. He is only 62, and still active and strong.

His medicine, though, is a profitable asset, from all accounts. Regularly patented, it is sold at several local drug stores and in other cities within and without North Carolina.

Uncle Henry says he learned the formula from his grandfather, who was taught it by the Occoneechee Indians among whom he was brought up.

If the sales of the tonic continue to hold up Uncle Henry plans to begin a large scale advertising campaign, including a radio program so before long you may be tuning in on an "Uncle Henry Hour."

of $28,000 for the purpose of creating 10 rural school buildings in Georgia.

tion added cost of current and yet unwilling to edure the summer heat without the cooling system, the county agent began work on his recent brain child in mid-summer, 1933. This involved the installation of an alarm clock attachment which would permit the operation of an electric machine on a time basis. He finished it in less than two months.

Mr. Stallworth is credited with two other inventions, a heater in 1928, designed to afford a maximum of heat on a minimum of current as well as being an attractive piece of furniture. The other is an electrically heated commode for convenience during illness, and in homes lacking bathroom facilities.

A native of Monroe County, Ala., Stallworth is now 53 years of age and has served in the capacity of county demonstration agent for 20 years. He is given widespread credit by all races for his progressive efforts being responsible, it is said, for obtaining an endowment

Georgia Farm Agent Awarded Patent On New, Smart Invention

AMERICUS, Ga., Apr. 7—(By James F. Bozeman for ANP)—Aside from being Sumter county's most efficient farm demonstration agent, Elbert Stallworth is also an inventor, having received a patent on his most recent invention, an alarm clock electric switch, a device that operates any electrical appliance to the minute on the clock.

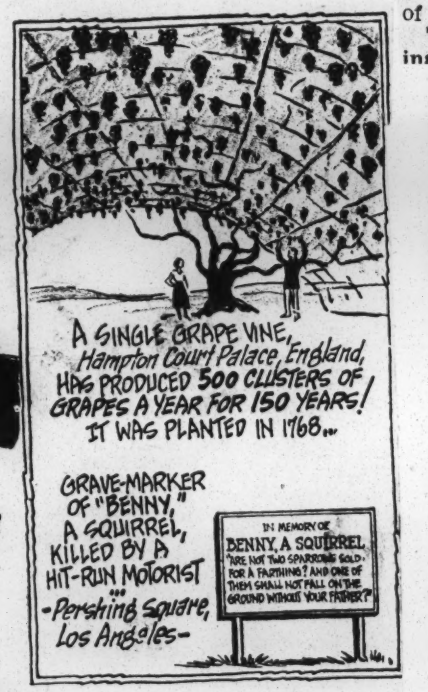
Mr. Stallworth, a graduate from Tuskegee Institute during the days of Booker T. Washington, has been

Inventions—1938

Strange As It Seems

By JOHN HIX

For further proof address the author, inclosing a stamped envelope for reply. Registered in U. S. Patent Office



3-28-38

PEN-KNIFE CLOCK MAKER

The mind of a genius was given to Benjamin Banneker, negro son of a freed African slave in Maryland. Expert at mathematical problems and an author in his own right, Banneker aroused the interest of the countryside with his many amazing accomplishments.

In 1761 Banneker, using only a pocket knife, whittled from wood the first clock made entirely in America. Only 23 years old, Banneker had never seen anything similar except a sundial and a watch. People came miles to see the wood clock run. So well-built was it that in 20 years constant running it kept accurate time.

One of Banneker's neighbors was George Ellicott, a wealthy Quaker. The two men became fast friends, and Ellicott loaned the young negro books and scientific instruments. He turned his interests to the study of astronomy and became quite proficient in the subject. Banneker accurately predicted the eclipse of 1789.

In 1792, aided by James McHenry, a cabinet member under President John Adams, he published his first almanac which was to bring him considerable fame. In acknowledgement of a copy sent him, Thomas Jefferson wrote Banneker: "Nobody wishes more than I do to see such proofs as you exhibit that nature has given to our black brethren talent equal to other colors of men."

Banneker received probably his greatest recognition from President Washington in an appointment to the commission which drafted plans for the District of Columbia.

After this commission was dissolved, Banneker returned to his plantation where he devoted much of his time to other almanacs and stores of nature.

DOUBLE-HEAD HEAT

An oddity in the annals of racing occurred at Tanforan track, California, recently when in two successive races, the result was a dead heat for first place!

In the opening race last December 7, Eastern Parade and Miss Ladybug nosed over the wire together in a photo finish that was officially declared a dead heat.

The next race ended similarly when Bon Amour and Don Grafton both long shots, crossed together. Then, strange as it seems, the third race of the day almost ended the same way when Urge Me won from Born Black, place horse, by a matter of inches.

Tomorrow: The Burglar of Buckingham.

Builds Radio Set Costing Him $3,500

PHILADELPHIA—(ANP)—nightly chats with his mother in South Carolina constitute one of the highlights of inventor-dentist Waddie Belton's daily routine and reason enough in itself to thank God for the radio and his talent for constructing one of the finest radio receiving sets among amateur fans in or around Philadelphia.

Between tooth-jerking and gum-probing, Dr. Belton has for the past four or five years been working upon a radio receiving set which to date has cost him in the neighborhood of $3,500. It's a beauty.

Dial board looks like the dash board of an expensive automobile.. magnified many times, of course.. and contains what Cance Chavis, of Greensboro, N. C., another radio enthusiast calls "so many gadgets."

It has rose-amber dial knobs, a key switch stations on and off, a meter for registering the nuances of the voice while broadcasting.. and a number of other little devices for receiving and transmitting messages to various points, including Sweden, London, England, as well as the remote and intermediate points in Pennsylvania and along the Atlantic seaboard from Canada to Florida.

The small control room is directly behind his office where the transmitter is set up. The entire transmission set occupies a room on the top floor of his home, 2212 Christian street. Dr. Belton holds a Class A operator's license, the highest grade obtainable in amateur radio and is a member of the Amateur Radio Relay league.

Makes Paint Out Of Sap From Trees

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—SNS—**Claiming invention of a radio station discovery, Harvey Bruner, desultory scientist of the residence, 540 Avenue C, Fairfield, Alabama, made known last week that he had been able to change extraction from trees into paint and varnish without using lead.**

According to the statements of Mr Brunner he can make any of the standard paint colors with invention of some new ones. He said that his laboratory is at his home and that he will be glad to talk over his processes with any Negro school interested in his discoveries. "We can produce all that is needed for this paint," the inventor concluded.

Paul Johnson, Inventor, Discusses Problems Of Negro In Manufacturing

NAT. D. WILLIAMS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—One of the most searchingly analytical addresses on the general condition of the Negro in Finance, industry, and commerce ever delivered in the annals of Memphis is the only adequate description applicable to the address delivered last Sunday afternoon at the Elks Forum, by Mr. Paul E. Johnson, nationally-known inventor, and head of the Paul E. Johnson Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Johnson spoke on the subject 'Problems Of The Negro Inventor And Manufacturer.'

After conceding that there are many problems which all inventors and manufacturers, white or colored, have in common, Mr. Johnson pointed out the special problems which beset the Negro inventor and manufacturer when he essays to exploit the product which he has at hand.

NEED MONEY

As to the common problem of most inventors, the need for money, the Negro, in the nature of things, has the greatest difficulty of cash to organize a competent manufacturing organization, so that the product may be made and sold. Another, and most important item of expense is that of advertising. Most small or large manufacturers find that it costs more money to advertise the product than it does to manufacture it. This is the point at which even better financed white firms often fall.

First, he must raise the money to obtain adequate legal help in getting his invention patented. He pointed out that the legal phraseology connected with patent law, is so involved, that the average attorney, white or colored, is unable to properly protect the product of the average inventor. Most colored inventors do not have the money or knowledge to obtain the aid of competent patent lawyers, and thus face the danger of having their product taken from them or their patent infringed upon.

Second, there is the pressing need for money to finance the construction of a plant, should the inventor desire to exploit his product himself. Besides the generally expected reluctance or refusal of white financial institutions to lend the funds, the colored inventor must face the additional hazard of distrust, reactionary attitudes, and envy of his own possible Negro backers.

NEEDS SALES

Third, the average Negro manufacturer learns that he must spend money to perfect a salable design for his product, so that it will have 'eye appeal,' and attract sales.

Fourth, there must be an outlay

INTANGIBLE PITFALLS FACED

Besides these purely industrial and commercial problems which the colored inventor must face, there are many intangible factors which present an extra hazard which the colored man must overcome before he can become firmly established in the fields of invention and manufacture.

There is the element of flattery, for instance. Mr. Johnson termed it 'the great man' role wherein as soon as the Negro attains a fair measure of success, he is flattered with the admiring attention of various persons in his own race. They place him on religious, social, civic, and all other committees, invite him to all sorts of social functions, and otherwise take up too much of the time of the newly emerged inventor or manufacturer, to the eventual loss of business and progress.

Perhaps the worst problem for the Negro inventor or manufacturer is the prejudice among his own people against him and his product. Mr. Johnson termed it the 'Negroid Complex,' wherein the colored market will not accept a product unless it is at first accepted by white buyers.

SOLUTIONS VARIED

Mr. Johnson, confining himself to his subject stated that he had not asked to advance his ideas of a solution to these problems, but in answer to a question from the Forum audience, suggested that some approaches could no doubt be made.

He emphasized one point in the solution, and that is 'we need less patronage and sympathy simply because we are Negroes in business—we need fewer excuses for Negro business failures'—with the schools and facilities now available, the Negro must enter the field as a competitor and seek by the merit of his product and services to overcome the obstacles faced.'

Mr. Johnson is in the city in connection with the therapeutic clinic recently opened by Dr. P. W. Bailey. Mr. Johnson has invented many items connected with battling disease through the application of physical therapy.

He has an exhibit of his inventions on display at Dr. Bailey's clinic, and the public is invited to attend the clinic and witness the display.

Mr. Johnson, who has been in the manufacturing business since 1907 will leave Memphis during the latter part of this week. His work in the field of therapy, one which is more or less unknown to the masses of colored people, has attracted attention throughout the nation and it is expected that his visit here will lend impetus to a growing public interest in Dr. Bailey's new Therapeutic Clinic.

Inventions—1938

Farm Agent Awarded Patent On Invention

AMERICUS, Ga.—(By James F. Bozeman for A. N. P.)—Aside from being Sumter county's most efficient farm demonstration agent, Elbert Stallworth is also an inventor, having received a patent on his most recent invention, an alarm clock electric switch, a device that operates any electrical appliance to the minute on the clock.

Mr. Stallworth, a graduate from Tuskegee Institute during the days of Booker T. Washington, has been more than a successful agricultural agent, and at present is recognized as a civic leader in his community and is growing into national prominence. His adapted household appliances have already brought him patents from Belgium, France and Germany.

At present he has virtually completed arrangements which will grant him the needed financial support to place his invention on the market. He says he has received several offers from General Electric on buying the Magic Clock switch.

Irked by the hum of his electric fan far into the night, not to mention added cost of current and yet unwilling to endure the summer heat without the cooling system, the county agent began work on his recent brain child in mid-summer 1933. This involved the installation of an alarm clock attachment which would permit the operation of an electric machine on a time basis. He finished it in less than two months.

Mr. Stallworth is credited with two other inventions, a heater in 1928 designed to afford a maximum heat on a minimum current as well as being an attractive piece of furniture. The other is an electrically heated commode for convenience during illness, and in homes lacking bathroom facilities.

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Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 20, 1938

NEGRO INVENTOR IN CITY EN ROUTE TO EXHIBITION

Paul E. Johnson, Negro inventor and manufacturer of twenty-seven lamps and other types of physio-therapeutic equipment for use by physicians and in hospitals, was a Chattanooga visitors yesterday for several hours.

Johnson, whose plant is in Chicago, came here directly from Atlanta, his home town, after a series of demonstrations at the John A. Andrews clinic for colored doctors at Tuskegee institute, Alabama, held ten days ago.

He visited with several of the East Ninth street physicians of his race and J. T. Duncan, a former associate in the manufacture of his products, en route to Wilberforce university, Ohio, to prepare an exhibit and compete for a $1,000 award for the best and most complete display of products from Negro factories.

Hotel Superintendent Installs New Service

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 2[illegible]—Ernest L. Claiborne, superintendent of service at the Hotel Van Curler, has invented a pack to contain 50 bound highway maps for the convenience of guests at the hotel. One tourist was able to lay out his 2000 mile trip in a very few minutes by consulting the new device. The maps are all neatly indexed and route numbers are easily accessible.

Fatal Plunges Of Window Washers To Be Avoided By New Sash Construction

By JOHN H. THOMPSON

TULSA, Okla., May 20—In an endeavor to make window washing, that despised but necessary job of the busy housewife, a bit easier, Volono Hopi Blauntia, 67-year-old Race inventor has patented a vastly improved and different three section window.

Receiving his patent papers in 1937, Mr. Blauntia has contacted competent engineers relative to placing on the market his revolutionary window. They report that his patent is potentially worth upward of a quarter million dollars. They also say it will take an initial investment of $35,000 to put the article on the market.

Built in three sections, the window raises and lowers each sash either together or independently. Gears installed in the frame make this possible. What makes the window easy to wash is that it can be lowered inward on hinges, so that one standing on the floor on the inside of the house can easily wash the window without getting outside.

This feature alone will mean much to builders of skyscrapers, who are troubled with the bugbear of outside window washing on the topmost floors of their buildings.

Remarkably compact and with a minimum of parts, it is planned to construct the windows of metal, thus making them fireproof. Breakage of panes is reduced to a minimum by the unique construction of the framework. There are rubber bushings between the cross supports and around the frames.

When a window pane is broken it is easily replaced by removing the entire front section of the frame about the window pane, replacing the glass and then inserting four screws.

Mr. Blauntia was born in Key West, Fla., and came to Oklahoma four years ago. He is an electro plater by trade and thought of his idea after noting where a window washer had died in a fall from a downtown window.

Noah C. Lewis, prominent tailor of Tulsa, aided the inventor to get a patent and have plans drawn. They plan to form a company to exploit the invention.

Harlem Man Inventor Of Automatic Tuning Device For Radios

William D. Turner of 252 West 138th street is the inventor of an automatic radio tuning device for which he has applied for a patent and has already begun negotiations with a large radio manufacturing company for its marketing.

The device operates much on the same order as an alarm clock. By its use it is possible to set the dial hours in advance for a particular program and have the machine automatically go on and off. The inventor told The Age that many people miss programs they like to hear because they either forget the time or their own timepiece is inaccurate.

Mr. Turner has been interested in inventions for many years and holds several patents, including one on an automatic railroad crossing device and a reversible shirt which was sold to a shirt manufacturer in St. Louis.

His new invention is unlike any of the present automatic tuning devices now on the market and he expects little trouble in securing a patent.

SAVANNAHIAN PROVES USEFUL INVENTION

Safety Attachment For Automobiles Patented

The United States Patent office has just granted a patent to Robert Lee of this city for a safety attachment for automotive vehicles. In concise explanation, the invention relates to a safety attachment for automotive vehicles, more particularly to a blow-out control and means to automatically preventing the sudden swerving of the vehicle which occurs in a blowout in a front tire, thereby reducing accidents resulting from such swerving to a minimum. It also arrests the shifting of the steering connections.

Mr. Lee is planning to place his invention on the market as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made for its manufacture.

The inventor is a native Savannahian, brother of Mrs. N. M. Clarke, Misses Ida N. and Bertha Lee of this city; Mrs. Laura Broughton of Franklinville, N. J., and Mrs. Thelma Anderson of Jamacia, N. Y., John R. Lee of New York and George Lee of Chicago.

Negro Devises Machine To Thin Cotton Plants

GREENVILLE, MISS., Oct. 29.—(AP)—Walter Jones, a negro farmer, is proving that a cotton tenant farmer's life isn't necessarily one of destitution.

Jones share-crops 40 acres on the D. E. Keil plantation and says he gets a 500-pound bale of cotton to the acre while tenants nearby make 200 pounds or less. He also finds time to plant a garden, run a sawmill and run a blacksmith shop.

Recently, he invented a machine to thin out cotton plants in the row which he says is better than any other such machine now on the market.

Television Set Invented By Georgia Man

28-Year-Old Mechanical Wizard Patents Set To Sell For $100

NEW YORK, Nov. (By John Thompson for ANP)—A television set to sell for less than $100 has been patented by Edward Spears, 28-year-old mechanical wizard of Georgia. Already [illegible] reported million dollars for his set by RCA corporation, Mr. Spears is now dickering with the company for royalty rights as well. Its value has already been tested in a televised broadcast of church services from the Refuge church, Bishop R. C. Lawson, pastor, this city, and it was said to have been a complete success. Mr Spears said while RCA has spent millions of dollars on their invention he has spent only $160 on his.

Spears is married and was born in Georgia. He came to New York about a year ago. He has been backed in all his work by M. J. Lerhar, a Jewish manufacturer, who has now installed a $2200 laboratory for Spears.

Georgia Mechanical Wizard Invents $100 Television Set

28-Year Old Genius Offered Million Dollars

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A televi-sion set to sell for less than $10(has been patented by Edward Spears 28-year-old mechanica wizard of Georgia.

Already having been offered a reported million dollars for his se by RCA corporation, Mr. Spear is now dickering with company officials for royalty rights as well Its value has already been teste in a televised broadcast of churc services from the Refuge church Bishop R. C. Lawson, pastor, thi city, and it was said to have been a complete success.

Mr. Spears said while RCA ha spent millions of dollars on thei invention he has spent only $16(on his. His set is said to be ex-pected to revolutionize the industry

A newspaper columnist has re-ported that a set selling for less than $495 will be out soon but with the completing of arrange-ments with Spears by RCA, this set is expected to be withdrawn from the market. Spears is mar-ried and was born in Georgia. He came to New York about a year ago.

He has been backed in all hi work by M. J. Lehrer, a Jewish manufacturer, who has now in-stalled a $2,200 laboratory fo Spears. Spears' experiments hav been praised by Dr. George W. Carver whom he met somtime ago

Mystery Surrounds Metal Cleaner Discovery By Black Man; Called Second Carver

Unlettered Louisiana Boy, Descendant of African Chiefs Makes Metal Flux of High Quality

Cleveland Firm to Market Patented Commodity

CLEVELAND, O.—(ANP)—A keen-eyed, middle aged bachelor is being hailed here by Clevelanders as a "second George Washington Carver," by his discovery of magic flux designed to clean metal, brasses and steel. It is considered by Cleveland industrialists who have used it in their foundries as superior to any product of its kind on the American market.

The life story of unlettered Henry Thomas, who claims 40, but who might be any age between 30 and 60, and was born in Chatingham Parish, La., a little town a few miles from New Orleans, reads like fiction. He was the only child of Mary Jones and Henry Thomas, whose proudest boast was that they were the descendents of African chiefs. All of Henry's people had been craftsmen.

It was a white plantation-industrialist who gave the inventor his chance and then denounced him when he demanded a share of the royalties from a formula which hardened wheel tires for locomotives and stopped the "flats" each time the brakes were applied hastily. He left the employ of his white benefactor who had held him as a sort of "glorified flunky" since the age of nine when his parents had died.

He came to Cleveland and found employment at the Cleveland Hardware company, where he labored until early 1919. While there, Thomas perfected his flux for bearing metals. So eager was he to patent and manufacture it on a large scale, he lived four years on a light diet and saved more than three-fourths of his $27.50 weekly wage. When he had saved approximately $500, he quit his job and started making fluxes, having at the time secured patents on fluxes for brass, bronze, aluminum and stainless steel.

A young man of 34 from Cincinnati, and well known for promotional ability, is to be credited with Thomas' decision to again make his formula available to the Negro rather than accept offers of between $50,000 and $100,000 for his patent rights, after the first attempt to form a corporation had failed. The new corporation is known as the "Flux Metal Purifier, Inc.," 2159 Clarkwood road, and includes young, aggressive, well educated Negro Clevelanders, many of whom are contributing wide experience in business to the development of the firm.

Alfred Green, known in his native Cincinnati as "Al," is the man behind the promotional program for the firm as well as being one of the larger stockholders. His work will call for the promotion of not only the fluxes, but other processes and by-products which include materials for tooth-powder, simonizing, explosives shells, match-tips, a metal cleaner, rubber mats, washing powder and materials for making fancy walks.

Two of the many foundries of Cleveland that have used the flux and found it to be satisfactory in every respect are the National Bronze and Aluminum Co., which is using 500 pounds, and the City Brass Foundry Co., using 1,000 pounds. Other heads of large concerns, when approached with the flux by the inventor, laughed in his face as did his own people when he approached them for capital to finance his invention.

PATENT GRANTED—1834

The first Negro to be granted a patent was Henry Blair, of Maryland, who received official protection for a corn harvester.

Throw Away That Sheet Music Urges Student Inventor

LANGSTON U.—Faculty and students were dumbfounded here last week when they learned of an invention produced by J. W. Maxie, sophomore student, that is expected to eliminate the sheet music industry. It is claimed that the device will not only eliminate the turning of music pages during a musical performance and the possibility of the music sheet being disturbed by the wind, but it will also eliminate the use of sheet music entirely. The invention permits a music performance to be rendered in the dark, except for a small pilot light. It can be attached either to a piano or a music stand, and it can be operated by any one.

Achille C. Hebert, engineer and superintendent of buildings and grounds at Langston, makes the following statement concerning the invention:

"I have seen Maxie's invention and I feel that he is due much credit for an idea which has the possibility of revolutionizing the playing of music. His machine will eliminate much of the annoyance heretofore experienced by musicians."

H. T. Mells, director of music at the institution, has this to say: "This device when developed may revolutionize the sheet music industry. It will be quite an innovation with many advantages and disadvantages compared with the common use of present-day manuscripts. One is compelled to follow with interest its possible developments."

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
August 20, 1939

Negro Invents Pen Using Only Water

An inkless pen that writes with water is being exhibited here by P. R. Yancy, local negro minister who invented it. He is preparing to apply for a patent.

The invention consists of a chemical compound discovered by Yancy which is placed in the hollow of an ordinary steel pen, where it hardens and sticks fast to the metal.

In order to use the pen it is only necessary to dip it in water. One dipping is sufficient to write an ordinary letter and the chemical substance will last indefinitely, Yancey said. He compounded the chemicals himself and said they can be made to produce ink of any desired color.

Yancy, who is 34 years old and pastor of Mt. Cavalry Baptist Church, has built up a manufacturing business here and some of his products are marketed from Miami to Daytona Beach.

INVENTS OIL FIELD DETECTOR

O. S. STRICKLAND, secretary-general manager of the Universal Oil, Gas and Mining Company, Inc., a Negro oil company of Shreveport, La., shown above with his invention, the Electronometer which is claimed to be ninety-seven per cent accurate in locating and defining metes and bounds of oil and gas fields. His invention is the result of nearly four years of careful and technical study of electrical circuits being generated and produced in various oil and gas fields in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Illinois, Kansas and California. He expects to use his invention only for benefit of his company and Negro land owners throughout the United States.

Race Man's Invention May Revolutionize Oil Industry in America

(Special to Journal and Guide)

SHREVEPORT, La. — Preservance and careful study have placed O. S. Strickland, secretary-manager of the Universal Oil, Gas and Mining Company, Inc., in the category of America's master minds.

After four years of painstaking study and research, Mr. Strickland has finally perfected an electronometer, or oil field detector, which has proven to be ninety-seven percent accurate in locating and defining metes and bounds of oil and gas fields.

Mr. Strickland has stated that he expects to use his invention for the benefit of the Universal Oil Company, which is owned and controlled by members of the race, and the colored land owners throughout America.

ACCURACY OUTLINED

The accuracy of his invention has been determined by staking in the past two years in various oil and gas fields in the States of Texas Oklahoma, Louisiana, Illinois Kansas and Southern California.

It has been instrumental in locating sixteen oil wells, which after drilling, thirteen produced oil, and predicted 107 wells which were drilled by other concerns with 101 out of that number being producers of oil.

The future of the possibilities of his invention promises to revolutionize the oil industry, owing to its economical cost. It is claimed the instrument can be operated at a cost as low as $50 per day.

INVENTION AND INVENTOR

O. S. Strickland, secretary-general manager of the Universal Oil, Gas and Mining company, Inc., Shreveport, La., shown above with his wonderful invention, the electronometer, which has proved to be 97 per cent accurate in locating and defining metes and bounds of oils and gas fields. The future of the possibilities of his invention promises to revolutionize the oil industry. Mr. Strickland states that he expects to use his invention for the benefit of his company and colored land owners throughout the country.

Thirsty Man Invents an Amazing Machine

By CHARLIE SPEARS
(For ANP)

On a hot July day in Fayetteville, N.C., Charles F. Harris sat in a courtroom during a sensational murder trial and after several hours in the crowded hall of justice, he became thirsty and slipped out to get a soft drink.

There was a machine in the lobby of the courthouse, vending his favorite drink, but he didn't have a nickel in change. So he was compelled to walk up the street in the hot summer sun to a shop where he could get the change and the drink. When he got back to the courtroom, someone had taken his seat.

Pot Begins to Boil

This induced the gray matter in his head to begin to work, and the result was an invention which may prove revolutionary in certain lines of merchandising, because Mr. Harris is a persistent man.

He did not stop at just thinking; he did something about it, and now has a patent from the United States Patent Bureau which gives him the exclusive right to manufacture and sell devices to change coins in vending and similar machines.

Fixes Courthouse Gadget

Today, Mr. Harris has one of the coin changers installed in the same machine which caused him to lose his temper on that hot July day, 50,000 of them are wanted for installation on cigarette vending machines, and another company in New York wants 5,000.

The telephone companies want several hundred thousand to use in connection with pay telephones and several hundred thousand are wanted for installation on candy vending machines as well as piccolos.

Will Handle Any Coin

The invention, which is about the size of a brick, is inserted within the vending machine and will handle any of the six coins in circulation in this country.

The purchase price of the article vended is automatically deducted and the change dropped into a cup. If the purchase price alone is inserted, the article alone is produced.

Colored Inventor Patents New Type Car Heater!

Device Circulates Hot Water Though Engine Is Not Running

Xenia, O.—Deciding three years ago that a common plight of motorists presented a field of opportunity to would-be inventors, Lionel F. Page, Negro, bent his talents to perfecting an auxiliary circulating device for hot water heaters designed to keep autos warm inside even when the engine is not running.

He applied for a patent January 25, 1938, and it has now been granted by the United States Patent Office, which approved the 31-year-old Xenian's one claim for originality.

His invention is an independently driven water circulating device for insertion in the circuit of a hot-water heater to circulate the water through the heater, if desired, when the engine is idle.

Race Man's Invention May Revolutionize Handling Of Air Mail

GENIUS

Department of Commerce Experts Recommend $75,000 Be Allocated To Test Efficiency of Machine Made By Gus Burton of Orlando, Fla.

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 19—Take your hat off and bow low to Gus Burton, 48-year-old inventor of this city. Pay tribute to the genius of an unlettered farm hand who has contrived a device that, it is predicted, will revolutionize the handling of air mail.

Against the handicaps of color and of race, against the bludgeoning of fate, Gus Burton has persevered and sacrificed to perfect an instrument that will change the pace of air mail, throughout the world, and will put thousands of men to work.

Burton's invention, already patented by the United States Patent Office, will enable pilots to unload mail bags without stopping and without damage to the mail or merchandise so unloaded.

Orlando's inventor, who is being hailed by white and black alike, was born on a farm near Wadley, Ga. His schooling stopped at the third grade. He has had no training in mechanics, other than that received through the experience of working in cotton mills for many years.

HOW IDEA CAME TO HIM

He conceived the idea for his present invention in 1929 when the territory around Wadley was struck by floods. Hundreds of persons were marooned, either in their homes or on roof tops. The Red Cross and the army using airplanes, sent in supplies, food and medicine, but there were no landing fields and food and medicine were destroyed when dropped to the ground from the airplane.

Barton sat on his roof one day and watched a plane drop supplies

Gus Burton, Orlando, Fla., inventor, whose machine will revolutionize the handling of air mail. He has already turned down an offer of $100,000.

to the members of a wrecking crew who were working on a train wreck. He thought it would be a good thing if somebody could work out something to allow a plane to take on or drop off mail or supplies without landing. While sitting on the roof he got his first idea.

COVERED BY PATENTS

This original idea has now been covered by patents, but he has so greatly improved on the old models of his device, that he must now obtain new patents, in this country, Canada and abroad.

The first device he invented was risky for pilots to use. His improvements have removed this risk, so Burton does not even want his first invention used.

The inventor lives at 417 Jefferson street where he gives all his spare time to working on his devices. He makes carpentering for a living but has used the money made from this trade to help him to perfect his invention.

His ambition is to have a laboratory where he may work out ideas which come to him. Although he would welcome investors who come in the right way, he has turned down several offers that have come to him because he was suspicious of them.

He says his invention came from God and that it is for the people's good. He does not care to commercialize it too much. Any money he makes will be used for the good of the people.

Experts of the Comemrcial Aircraft Division of the Department of Commerce are said to have recommended that $75,000 be allocated for the building of trial apparatus to test the efficiency of the Burton machines.

HOW INVENTION WORKS

Although Burton obviously would want to keep the principles of his invention to himself, he has demonstrated the ingenious sets of triggers on the upper and lower surfaces of planes by means of which from one to a dozen mail bags may be loaded or unloaded at one time while the plane is in motion.

So simple, fool proof and relatively inexpensive is Burton's apparatus, that even the unimproved landing fields of small towns can be equipped without any great outlay of cash or without recourse to expensive talent for installation.

Sex Hormone from Soy Bean

Former H.U. Professor Tells How U.S. Skill Enables Glidden Company to Undersell Germans

CHICAGO — Synthetic female sex hormones, which have been selling in the United States at $100 per pound, because Germans controlled patents for the process, will be made available at a much lower price because of the research work at the Glidden Paint Company laboratories here.

Dr. Percy L. Julian, director of research of the soya products division of the Glidden company, said the company evolved a system for developing the sex hormones from soy beans.

The new method is said to offer a greater yield than the German method, and is expected to prove beneficial commercially and an aid to medical science, he said.

In the plant where Dr. Julian is engaged, 350 tons of soy beans are processed each day. He has laid emphasis on preparation of a pure commercial protein and utilization of the oil and its derivatives.

Dr. Julian is a former Howard University professor.

Sex hormones are used to help improve hearing and in treatment of impaired smelling ability.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
March 27, 1939

Youth Makes Organ

From Hester B. Thomas, of the Phillis Wheatley Center, comes the following letter with the request that it be given space in this column if possible:

"Those walking by the Glendale hat shop on North Main street will see a master instrument as the background for a spring display of hats. The builder of this unique organ is Robert Williams, the son of Clermont Williams, veteran colored sign painter. Robert was born in Greenville, educated in the colored schools of this city, and then received his B. A. degree from the State College for Colored Youth. This organ is another forward step in handicraft and his art work as well as handicraft can be seen throughout the city. The materials that go to make up this master instrument are discarded cardboard, softdrink bottle tops, silk and drapery cardboard cones, point, shellac and perhaps a few screws.

"It can also be said that Robert is not puffed up by his remarkable talent and work and when called to do a job he tackles it with extreme modesty. This art work is just another attraction Main street shoppers."

NEGRO DESIGNS INSPECTION STICKER FOR COMMONWEALTH OF PENNA.

DESIGNS STICKER

ARTHUR CHAPIN

Have you had your automobile inspected? Of course, you have. Well, the sticker certifying that your machine is in shape was designed by a colored man, Arthur Chapin, who lives at 435 north 53d street.

How much did he get for it? Exactly nothing, except the pardonable pride of knowing that he is the first Negro to design an inspection sticker for the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It is a story of a young man seizing an opportunity to put into use something which he learned in his high school days.

Chapin, an Overbrook High School graduate, mechanic arts course, class of February, 1934, was an employee in the Harrisburg office of the Revenue Department last August. There was need of a new sticker for the inspection period of 1939. And the Department had no draftsman. Chapin, employed as a statistician, volunteered to draft the sticker—and it was accepted!

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

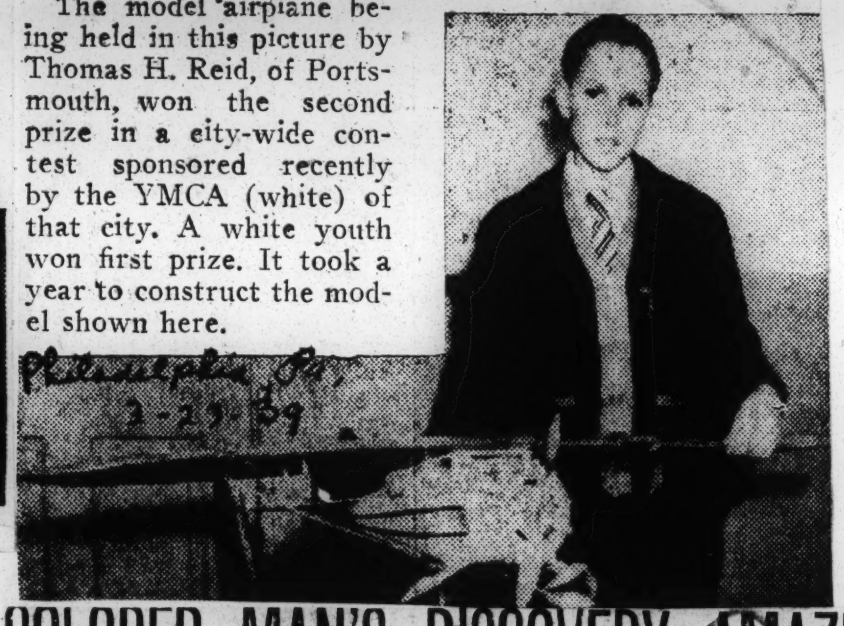
But not in Chapin's case. Chapin was caught in a political tide. A Democrat, he lost his position with the advent of the Republican administration.

But he has made history for his racial group. Some day a Negro will not only design the sticker, because of the inspiration gained from the knowledge that a Negro once did it, BUT HE WILL GET PAID FOR IT!

A Year's Work — Worth It!

Philadelphia Tribune

The model airplane being held in this picture by Thomas H. Reid, of Portsmouth, won the second prize in a city-wide contest sponsored recently by the YMCA (white) of that city. A white youth won first prize. It took a year to construct the model shown here.



Philadelphia Pa.
2-29-39

COLORED MAN'S DISCOVERY AMAZES METALLURGISTS IN CLEVELAND, OHIO

CLEVELAND, Apr. 6 (By Clarence L. Simmons for ANP)—A keen-eyed, middle aged bachelor is being hailed here by Clevelanders as a "second George Washington Carver," by his discovery of magic flux designed to clean metal, brasses and steel. It is considered by Cleveland industrialists who have used it in their foundries as superior to any product of its kind on the American market.

The life story of unfettered Henry Thomas, who claims 40 but who might be any age between 30 and 50, and was born in Cutthingham Parish, La., a little town a few miles from New Orleans, reads like fiction. He was the only child of Mary Jones and Henry Thomas, whose proudest boast was that they were the descendants of African chiefs. All of Henry's people had been craftsmen.

It was a white plantation-industrialist who gave the inventor his chance and then denounced him when he demanded a share of the royalties from a form hardened wheel tires [illegible] tives and stopped the "flats" each time the brakes were applied hastily. He left the employ of his white benefactor who had held him as a sort of "glorified flunky" since the age of nine when his parents had died.

He came to Cleveland and found employment at the Cleveland Hardware company, where he labored until 1919. While there, Thomas perfected his flux for bearing metals. So eager was he to patent and manufacture it on a large scale, he lived four years on a light diet and saved more than three-fourths of his $27.50 weekly wage. When he had saved approximately $500, he quit his job and started making fluxes . . . having at the time secured patents on fluxes for brass, bronze, aluminum and stainless steel.

A young man of 34 from Cincinnati, and well-known for promotional ability, is to be credited with Thomas' decision to again make his formula available to the Negro rather than accept offers of between $50,000 and $100,000 for his patent rights, after the first attempt to form a corporation had failed. The new corporation is known as the "Flux Metal Purifier, Inc.," 2159 Clarkwood road, and includes young aggressive, well educated Negro Clevelanders, many of whom are contributing wide experience in business to the development of the firm.

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Two of the many foundries of Cleveland that have used the flux and found it to be satisfactory in every respect are the National bronze and Aluminum Co., which is using 500 pounds, and the City Brass Foundry Co., using 1,000 pounds. Other heads of large concerns, when approached with the flux by the inventor, laughed in his face as did his own people when he approached them for capital to finance his invention.

Bowen To Demonstrate Invention, "Fog Sweeper"

Portsmouth Bureau
(Reprinted from last week's Late Edition)

Henry Bowen, Portsmouth man who broke into the news several years ago with a idea for an air-tight casket, has burst into prominence again, this time with a mechanical device he claims will solve the age-old problem of fog on land and sea. He is currently making plans for a demonstration.

He has succeeded in securing a patent for his device, a novel idea for combatting fog that utilizes both a strong beam of light and a high pressure lane of air that is calculated to push the fog out of the way. It is this last feature upon which Mr. Bowen relies in dispelling fog from the path of ships or even vehicles on land.

Practical development of the idea into a working model is what is claiming the attention of Mr. Bowen and his associates at present. He has contacted several interested parties, one of them as far away as California, and plans are being made for taking a trip to the West Coast in the interest of the fog-light invention.

A meeting of Mr. Bowen and his associates took place last Saturday and another meeting is scheduled to be held Sunday at 4:30 p.m in the Bowen home at 830 South street. Mr. Bowen heads a tentative organization, with Joshua Buck, vice-president; John Mills secretary; William Chappell, business manager; and William Robertson, master mechanic.

Mr. Bowen calls the device a "fog sweeper."